FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 044 *5 March 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab Energy Conference Opens in Abu Dhabi 4 Mar	A 1
Third Session 5 Mar	A 1
Arab League Council Emergency Session Convenes in Kuwait 4 Mar	A 1
PLO Delegation [VOP]	A 1
Arrival of Delegations	A 2
Arrival of Syria's Khaddam	A 2
Riyad on Security Force	A 2
Meeting Postponement of 2 Hours	A 3
Ministers' Arrival	A 3
Conference Opening	A 3
Proposal for Yemeni Dispute	A 4
Butrus' Activities at Conference	A 4
Amir, Ministers' Meeting	A 5
PLO's Qaddumi Looks at Dayan Statements, Iranian Impact [Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 26 Feb]	A 5
Qaddumi Interviewed on Talks in Jordan [VOP]	A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Grants Interview to Lebanese Magazine	C 1
Court Issues Statement Welcoming Yemen Cease-Fire	C 2
Defense Minister Explains Military Recall Notice	C 3

YEMEN--PDRY

Council of Ministers Issues Statement on YAR Relations	C 3
Isma'il Orders Compliance With Cease-Fire	C 5
DNF Reportedly Inflicts Heavy Losses on YAR Forces	C 6
Defense Minister Says His Forces Abide by Cease-Fire	C 6

YEMEN--YAR

Military Spokesman on Fighting in Qa'tabah	C 6
Text of YAR, PDRY Cease-Fire Agreement Reported	C 6
President Salih Orders Adherence to Cease-Fire Agreement	C 7
Foreign Ministry Says PDRY Violating Cease-Fire	C 7
Military Spokesman Says Fighting Resumed	C 7
Arab Envoys Informed About PDRY Cease-Fire Violation	C 8
Radio Comments on Acceptance of Mediation Agreement	C 8
YAR Will Not Hold Dialog Until PDRY Withdraws	C 8

EGYPT

Carter Briefs As-Sadat on New U.S. Proposals D 1
U.S. Ambassador Eilts Returns From Peace Negotiations D 1
Eilts, As-Sadat Statements D 1
Musa Sabri: Begin Wants Arms, U.S. Aid, Not Peace D 2
[AL-AKHBAR, 1 Mar]
Diplomatic Source on Recent Camp David Talks D 3
AL-JUMHURIYAH Reveals New U.S. Documents on Talks D 4
AL-AKHBAR Discusses Carter-Begin Meetings D 4
Papers Attack Begin's Position on Middle East Talks D 5
AL-AHRAM Assails Begin's 'Rash' Statements on Camp David [1 Mar] D 7
Ghali Returns to Cairo From Paris 2 Mar D 8
Ghali Reaffirms Government Interest in Arab Solidarity D 8
Somali Party Delegation Arrives in Cairo 4 Mar D 8

IRAQ

Foreign Minister Comments on Iran, Relations With U.S. E 1
Saddam Husayn Meets Jordanian, PDRY, YAR Ministers E 1
Government 'Does Not Object' to Barzani's Burial in Iraq E 1
Joint Communique Issued on Bangladesh President's Visit E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Receives PDRY Communications Minister F 1
Ibrahim Briefs Husayn on Arab Mediation in Yemen F 1
Saudi Foreign Minister Meets King Husayn, Departs F 1
PLO Delegation Concludes Visit 1 March F 1
King Husayn Visits Armed Forces General Command F 2
Trade Talks With Italy Concluded 3 March F 2
Energy Delegation Leaves for Abu Dhabi Conference F 2

LEBANON

Butrus To Leave for Kuwait, Answers Questions G 1
ADF Commander Returns From Talks in Damascus [VOL] G 1
Al-Huss on Status of Army Officers in South G 2
Israel Reportedly Massing Troops in South Lebanon G 2
Al-Huss on Position of Saudi Contingent G 2

SYRIA

President al-Asad Cables PDRY Leader 3 Mar H 1
President al-Asad Cables YAR President 3 Mar H 1
President al-Asad Receives Iraqi RCC Members 3 Mar H 1
Prime Minister Receives Iraqi Delegation, Makes Statement H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

PDRY Minister Delivers Message to President Bendjedid I 1

LIBYA

General People's Committees Assume Power 2 Mar I 1
General People's Congress Names Ruling Committee Members I 1
JANA Explains Democratic Reforms 4 March I 2

SUDAN

Head of SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY Office Deported I 3

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO Leader on 'Futile' Talks With Morocco I 4

ISRAEL

Dinitz Comments on Carter-Begin Meeting N 1
Begin Report to Yadin N 1
'No Progress' Reported N 1
Patir on Talks N 1
Yadin Comment N 3
Begin to Launch Information Campaign N 4
Cabinet to Meet to Assess Carter's New Initiative 5 Mar N 5
Post: U.S. to Probe Nabulus Settlement Plan N 5
[JERUSALEM POST 4 Mar]
Israel to Pay Salaries of Haddad's Army in Lebanon N 6
Jeeps for Haddad Forces Arrive With Dutch UNIFIL Shipment N 6

IRAN

Ayatollah Khomeyni Speaks in Qom on 1 March R 1
Ayatollah Tabataba'i Cites Role of Tabriz Bazaar Merchants R 5
Authorities in Shiraz Call for Trial of Mass Murderer R 5
Ahvaz Municipality Announces Local Meeting R 5
Tehran Reports on Events, Incidents of 2 March R 6
Building Permits R 6
Government Orchards R 6
Prime Ministry on Saudi Loans R 6
Law Enforcement Committees in Shiraz R 6
Shiraz Police Stations R 7
Prisoners Killed R 7
Arrest of 'Swindler' R 7
Firing in Tabriz R 8
Mashhad Rally R 8
Tehran Reports Brezhnev's Remarks R 8
Tehran Reports on Events, Incidents of 3 March R 8
Education Ministry Staff R 8
Agricultural Company Lands R 9
Sanjabi Warns Egypt R 9
Shooting in Tabriz R 9
Qazvin Food Hoarders R 9
Zanjan Police To Report R 10
Execution in Rafsanjan R 10
Tabriz Deserters To Return R 10
Radio, TV Facilities Open R 10
Troops Withdrawn From UN Force R 11
Kordestan Bombing Denied R 11

Interior Ministry Appointments R 11
Kordestan Troops To Report R 11
Tribute to Mossadeq R 11
Azerbayjan Governor General R 12
Central Bank Director's Statement R 13
Public Prosecutor R 14
Arms, Ammunition Discovered R 14
Yazdi Interview R 14
Government Offices To Close R 17
Tehran Reports on Events, Incidents on 4 March R 17
Agriculture Ministry Statement R 17
USSR Envoy Presents Brezhnev Statement R 18
DPRK Envoy Meets Bazargan, Khomeyni R 18
Entezam Press Conference R 18
Further Report R 19
More on Entezam R 20
South African Consul To Leave R 20
Officials Asked to Report R 21
Tabriz Judicial Committee R 21
Tabriz Soldiers To Report R 21
Fars National Front Rally R 21
Ceremonies for Mossadeq R 22
Tehran Reports on Events, Incidents of 5 March R 22
Officials Executed After Trial R 22
Agha Jari Oil Production R 22

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Minister Amin Interviewed by U.S. Journalist S 1

BANGLADESH

President Zia Returns Home From Visit to Iraq S 3

ARAB ENERGY CONFERENCE OPENS IN ABU DHABI 4 MAR

JN040711 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0640 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 4 March--The opening session of the first Arab Energy Conference began at the Abu Dhabi Hilton at 0910 local time today.

Tunisian Industry, Mines and Energy Minister Rachid Sfar delivered the opening address.

Third Session 5 Mar

JN050850 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0625 GMT 5 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 5 March--The third session of the first Arab Energy Conference began at the Abu Dhabi Hilton at 0830 today.

'Abd al-Qadir (Ma'ashu), head of the Algerian delegation, presided over today's session.

At the beginning of the session, the Mauritanian minister of planning, economic studies and financing, delivered his country's speech. He began by stressing the importance of holding the conference, and then discussed the energy situation in Mauritania and said that his country suffers from an energy shortage. The Mauritanian minister added that current exploration operations have found encouraging signs of oil and uranium.

The Mauritanian minister stressed the need to provide assistance to the Arab countries which are suffering from energy shortages. He added that his country is interested in developing solar energy and would welcome all kinds of cooperation in this field.

PDRY Industry Minister 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir then spoke and said that the convening of the conference is evidence of the Arabs' interest and concern to discuss their issues and to formulate a joint energy strategy and policy. He pointed out the situation of the Arab countries which do not produce oil and said that they are suffering from the increased prices of oil and commodities. This hampers their development efforts, he said.

The PDRY minister stressed the need for joint Arab action to confront this issue. He supported the Mauritanian minister's proposal to establish an Arab fund to provide assistance to countries which do not produce oil. He also supported the proposal to establish a joint Arab oil fund to encourage oil research and investments.

'Abd ar-Razzaq Mulla Husayn, under secretary for technical affairs in the Kuwaiti Oil Ministry, spoke after the PDRY minister. He stressed the need for international solidarity in adopting precautionary measures to achieve a balance among oil potentials, resources, and consumption.

He reviewed Kuwait's efforts to preserve its oil resources, develop petrochemical industries and find alternative sources.

The delegation heads concluded their speeches at 0915 and the session's president announced the beginning of the work of the conference.

ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL EMERGENCY SESSION CONVENES IN KUWAIT 4 MAR

PLO Delegation

JN040652 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon under brother Abu 'Ammar, committee chairman.

The committee discussed [words indistinct] in light of the latest developments in the area and their effects on the Palestinian revolution, as well as the results of the visit to Jordan by brother Abu al-Lutf, PLO Political Department head.

The PLO Executive Committee then designated the Palestinian delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' emergency conference in Kuwait, which has left for Kuwait. The delegation comprises brother Abu al-Lutf; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO information Department head; Khalid al Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and the PLO (?representative) in [word indistinct], Aden and Kuwait.

Arrival of Delegations

LD041300 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Arab foreign ministers continue to arrive in Kuwait to attend the Arab League Council's emergency session on Yemen. The session will be opened by heir apparent and Prime Minister Prince Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah at the Hilton Hotel this afternoon.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al-Khalifah, the foreign minister of Bahrain; UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi; and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman Qais Abd Zuwani arrived in Kuwait this morning.

Delegations from Mauritania, Egypt, Lebanon, the PLO, Tunisia, the YAR and the Arab League arrived earlier for the same purpose.

Other delegations are due to arrive later today.

Arrival of Syria's Khaddam

JN041322 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Kuwait from Baghdad today to take part in the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting to begin this afternoon.

Khaddam was received at the airport by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister in Kuwait, and by the Syrian ambassador in Kuwait.

Riyad on Security Force

LD041428 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 4 March, KUNA--Mahmud Riyad, the Arab League secretary general, today denied that the emergency session of the Arab foreign ministers, which will open in Kuwait this evening, will discuss a proposal for setting up a permanent Arab security force. He added that today's meeting will be confined to the armed conflict between the YAR and the PDRY. Mahmud Riyad said that the proposal for establishing a permanent Arab security force was an old one that was submitted to the Arab League Council about 2 years ago, but, he added, no final decision was ever taken on this question. Riyad welcomed the statements made by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah on the need to reach an agreement on principles as a basis for preventing any future renewal of the conflict between both parts of Yemen. He added that bilateral and private talks among the Arab delegations at the emergency conference constitute "a helpful factor in reaching an agreement among the ministers."

Meeting Postponed 2 Hours

LD041409 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 4 March--The Arab foreign ministers' conference which was scheduled to open here at 1400 GMT today has been postponed for 2 hours, in order to permit other Arab delegations to arrive. These include the delegations of the YAR, the PDRY, Iraq, Jordan and Algeria. Conference sources said that the conference will now open at 1600 GMT.

Ministers' Arrival

JN041739 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 4 March--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi arrived here this evening to head the Iraqi delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting which will open here later tonight. Arriving on the same plane were YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' and Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim. The four ministers had left Baghdad earlier today.

Before his departure, Dr Hammadi said that the meeting will discuss ways to apply the principles on which agreement has been reached between the joint Iraqi-Syrian-Jordanian delegation and the governments of the two parts of Yemen. Pointing to the meeting headed by Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn and attended by the foreign ministers of the two parts of Yemen and the Jordanian minister, Dr Hammadi said that during the meeting they discussed ways to coordinate their stands and to exchange views among brothers. Agreement was reached to adopt the statement issued on the cease-fire between the brothers in the two parts of Yemen and the principles it included as a basis for the Kuwait meeting. Dr Hammadi stressed that the meeting was successful. He expressed his belief that it is possible to carry out these principles. He said that consultations will be held with the heads of the Arab delegations that will attend the emergency meeting concerning ways to reach a unanimous resolution to achieve the principles agreed upon today.

'Abdallah al-Asnaj said that Saddam Husayn exerted efforts at his meeting with us today to insure maximum success for the Kuwait conference and to settle what is taking place between the parts of Yemen and to normalize relations in light of the Syrian-Iraqi-Jordanian statement.

In a similar statement, Muti' expressed his great pleasure at having met with Saddam Husayn and expressed his gratitude for the efforts exerted by the Iraqi-Syrian-Jordanian mediation committee. Hasan Ibrahim expressed his pleasure at meeting with Saddam Husayn. He said that Saddam Husayn explained to us fraternal Iraq's stand toward the internecine fighting between the two parts of Yemen and the great results and dangers of the continuation of the fighting to the Arab nation. Ibrahim further said that Saddam Husayn pointed out the pan-Arab aspirations to quickly stop the bloodshed between the brothers in order to safeguard Arab solidarity. Arab solidarity is one of the results of the ninth Arab Baghdad summit conference to serve the fateful issue and to confront Zionist plans.

Conference Opening

JN041745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 4 March--Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister, opened the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting here this evening.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah made a speech in which he welcomed the participating delegations. He said: Your response to the invitation to attend this meeting affirms that we are all concerned about facing up to our pan-Arab responsibilities toward the security and safety of our Arab nation and its solidarity and unity.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah said that fighting between the brothers in the two parts of Yemen has caused concern among all Arabs because it involves Arab bloodshed in the wrong place and squanders the Arab nation's resources reserved to liberate its land and regain its rights. The fighting has weakened Arab solidarity at a time when we need to strengthen it.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah praised the response of the officials in the two parts of Yemen toward the good Arab offices. This response, he said, demonstrates a high feeling of pan-Arab responsibility. He said that the initiative of the Arab countries to take action to stop the regrettable incidents between the brothers asserts the Arab nation's nobility and cohesion of its sons at the time of need.

After that Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a statement. He stressed that the Arab response to convene this meeting demonstrates the serious stage the Arab nation has reached to confront the dangers surrounding it and to take action to strengthen its forces aginst Zionism. Khaddam said that the Arab nation, which triumphed at the Baghdad summit conference and managed to strengthen Arab solidarity, is capable in Kuwait of overcoming this passing problem and of normalizing relations. The meeting has been adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Proposal for Yemeni Dispute

JN041917 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1834 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 4 March--Sources close to the extraordinary Arab foreign ministers' conference here tonight said that a working paper by Iraq, Syria and Jordan will be submitted for discussion tomorrow morning on the basis that it constitutes an integrated formula for solving the dispute between the two Yemens.

The GULF NEWS AGENCY quotes these conference sources as saying that the formula should be acceptable to the two disputing sides and the Arab foreign ministers since it incorporates the general purpose for which the conference was convened. The sources say that if the formula is accepted, observers would be dispatched to the border between the PDRY and YAR to report on the situation to the Arab League Council. These observers would also assume responsibility for implementing the conference's resolutions to solve the dispute, such as a cease-fire, withdrawal of forces from each other's territory and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The working paper will also call for the suspension of (?propaganda) campaigns between the two countries.

Butrus' Activities at Conference

NC050718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] The Arab foreign ministers began their extraordinary conference in Kuwait yesterday to discuss a solution to the conflict between North and South Yemen. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus took advantage of the opportunity to discuss the situation in Lebanon and the developments in the area. Foreign Minister Butrus tried during these discussions to get Lebanon's problems included in the conference deliberations.

Butrus held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. He also met with Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad and Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

After his meeting with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Minister Butrus stated that the discussion dealt with the Arab League Council session and the question of the Saudi contingent in Lebanon. He added that other contacts are taking place in this regard between Beirut and Saudi Arabia. The meeting with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal gave each of us a chance to express his views, he said, and there is no need to reaffirm the Saudi Kingdom's interest in everything pertaining to our affairs.

Diplomatic sources said that Minister Butrus will submit a memorandum to the Arab League requesting the renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces. The memorandum will explain Lebanon's need for the renewal of the mandate.

Amir, Ministers' Meeting

JN051051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 March--Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad received separately here today 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; and 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan foreign secretary. The discussion during the meetings centered on bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arab arena.

The three ministers are participating in the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss the situation between the two parts of Yemen.

PLO'S QADDUMI LOOKS AT DAYAN STATEMENTS, IRANIAN IMPACT

LD021101 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 26 Feb 79 pp 1, 18 LD

[Interview granted by head of PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi to 'Abd al-Karim Abu an-Nasir in Paris--date not given]

[Text] [Question] In light of your talks with French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, do you expect a new French initiative in the Middle East that might shift the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli negotiations to a wider field in which all the parties concerned would participate?

[Answer] Giscard d'Estaing's statements and recent stands indicate that France might take a new initiative in the Middle East in consultation with its European Common Market allies. Further consultations are needed at all levels and with all the parties so that such an initiative can be put into practice.

[Question] Does the launching of this initiative depend on the failure of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations?

[Answer] This depends on France. But I would imagine that to be successful, any action toward this end must take place after the failure of Camp David as a policy, so that attention will cease to be focused on As-Sadat's so-called initiative that has led to many disputes and secondary differences in the area and tended to sharpen many attitudes and situations. Thanks to this, many blows have been dealt to U.S. influence in the area, especially at the hands of the heroic Iranian revolution.

[Question] President Giscard d'Estaing proposed the convening of an Arab-European-African summit in order to coordinate stands between the three parties. Did you feel during your talks with the French foreign minister that such a summit will be held in the near future?

[Answer] In fact, the European countries are linked to the Arab countries economically, politically and in matters of security. Therefore, coordination between these three parties is necessary. It must be said that Europe needs this summit more than any other party, because the Arab and African countries own the oil and raw materials that Europe needs for its industry. Of course, the Arab and African countries need European aid to develop their economies.

But Europe must first, to a certain extent, free itself of U.S. influence and domination in order to be able to establish balanced and equitable relations with the Arab and African countries. On this basis, the proposed summit could succeed.

[Question] Moshe Dayan 2 weeks ago said something for the first time--that the PLO cannot be ignored. He then said that the absence of negotiations between Israel and the PLO is one of the factors hampering the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. What is your evaluation of this Israeli stand, and does it represent a change or not?

[Answer] Dayan's statement was raised at the meeting with Minister Francois-Poncent. In fact, we consider this an attempt to win the sympathy of European countries and to pretend flexibility. In his statement Dayan tried to counter the displeasure that began to be shown by Western public opinion because of Israel's intransigence and arrogance and its thwarting of the so-called As-Sadat initiative. The Iranian events and the Iranian rebels' stand with the PLO against Israel has created further problems inside Israel as well as differences between Washington and Tel Aviv.

Dayan has come up with nothing new. In fact, situations and events have compelled him to make this statement. The PLO is a fact that cannot be ignored and the Palestinian people are a people with an ancient history and a just cause.

[Question] There is talk about the possibility of the United States taking an initiative toward the PLO. Do you expect such a thing?

[Answer] No, we expect no U.S. initiative toward the PLO. But it is expected that the United States will take into consideration what has happened and what is happening in the Middle East and look at the utter failure with which Washington's policy has met in several countries, particularly in Iran and Afghanistan. There is no doubt that the Americans are now reviewing their calculations, especially in the light of the possible failure of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and the failure to sign a peace agreement between the two countries. This is a serious possibility. The Iranian events have overshadowed everything else in the area and, as a result, "As-Sadat's initiative" has become trivial and of no value. The initiative will lead to nothing, not even inside the United States, where it would benefit President Carter after his failure in Iran.

[Question] What sort of aid and support will the Iranian revolution give to the Palestinian revolution?

[Answer] The consolidation and entrenchment of the Iranian revolution is a basic factor in the coming stage.

The Iranian revolution has been able to liquidate the U.S.-Israeli influence, has stopped oil supplies to Israel, stood strongly on the side of the Palestinian revolution and showed readiness to carry out any joint action with the Arab countries in order to liberate Palestine and Jerusalem. After consolidating itself, the Iranian revolution will be in a position to contribute to supporting the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people's just struggle in all the political, military and economic fields. Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni's repeated statements are clear evidence of the Iranian revolution's resolve to support the PLO in all the fields. Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Iran, the talks he had with Imam Khomeyni and senior officials and the opening of the PLO office in Tehran--all these are good and clear signs of the support the Iranian revolution will give to the Palestinian revolution. All this was preceded by liquidating every Israeli presence in Iran.

[Question] What impact will the Iranian revolution have on the Arab area?

[Answer] We expect the Iranian revolution to have a positive impact on the Arab situation. What the Iranian revolution has done so far is a clear indication of this. It has sent delegates to the neighboring Arab countries to explain its objectives. It has also taken measures against Israel and its expansionist policy. Under the new regime, Iran is prepared to give the Arab countries every support and to stand on their side in order to fight Israel. Also, the new Iran will pursue a good neighborly policy toward all the Arab and Islamic countries--a policy that will have good effects on the neighboring Arab countries. With regard to Lebanon, Abu al-Luft [Faruq Qaddumi] said that he agreed with Francois-Poncet on the need to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and border security. He said that the probability of Israel carrying out a military operation in southern Lebanon is high in view of the encouragement and support it is receiving from the United States. AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI has learned from well-informed sources that the possibility of France taking a new initiative in the Middle East will be discussed at the EEC Ministerial Council meeting due to be held in Paris on 12 March. It is clear that France is preparing the ground for such an initiative but does not wish to declare it before consulting with its European allies. The question will also be among the matters that President Giscard d'Estaing will raise with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev when he visits Moscow next month.

QADDUMI INTERVIEWED ON TALKS IN JORDAN

MC021855 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1535 GMT 2 Mar 79 MC

[Unnamed correspondent's interview with Faruq Qaddumi--Abu al-Lutf--head of the PLO's Political Department--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, let us begin with your visit to Jordan. How do you assess the talks?

[Answer] This round of talks was one link in the series of talks within the framework of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog aimed at arriving at a concept for the new relations between us and Jordan. Such discussions, or dialog, (?are cordial and useful). This dialog was fruitful. Indeed, we managed to review all Palestinian-Jordanian relations in detail. We can say that these discussions have born fruit, which will appear in the near future.

[Question] Did the discussions broach the framework of joint action, or anything related to such a framework?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] Dialog is in progress on this, the aim being to arrive at the best concept of joint action between us and Jordan.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, it has been said that differences have caused the Egyptian-Zionist negotiations to stumble and have prevented a treaty from being signed. What do you think of the Egyptian-American-Zionist negotiations so far, and what are your expectations?

[Answer] The only obstacle to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations is the intransigence displayed by Begin. Begin is the only obstacle. However, there is no doubt that Israel has no desire to reach any peace, no matter what kind of peace it is. Even if there are [words indistinct] the issues that President as-Sadat raises every now and then are only excuses in an attempt to convince Arab and Egyptian public opinion that he is taking a hard line. The truth is that the Egyptian side is not creating any problems. The main problem and disagreement (?is caused) by Begin. We know that he follows an extremist policy and wants to take more and more from As-Sadat. This, in fact, is the Zionist line, which is devoid of any desire for peace. The United States (?will) try to put pressure on Israel in these negotiations. There is no doubt that President as-Sadat wants to sign a peace treaty in any form, whatever the concessions or capitulationist provisions it may contain. This is a fact we discerned a long time ago. The Begin-led Israeli side is the intransigent side, and it wants more such concessions and retreats. All its maneuvers are aimed at getting more gains for Israel.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, there is no doubt that the great radical change in Iran has had early repercussions in the Arab region [words indistinct]. Could you tell us about the effects of the Iranian revolution on the politics of the Arab region, now and in the future?

[Answer] We can say that the blessed Iranian revolution is a prominent event in the history of the Middle East. It has undoubtedly come as a severe blow and a direct threat to the U.S. influence and interests in the area. This revolution has also torpedoed all the friendly relations between Israel and Iran; the deposed shah of Iran had tried to establish the strongest political, economic and even military relations with Israel. There is no doubt that the blowing up of these bridges between Iran and Israel is a main factor [as heard; no earlier reference to factor noted]. The Iranian oil supply has stopped. Over 60 percent of Israel's local oil consumption came from Iran. Israel had also used Iran as an intelligence base--a big base--which Israel used in several operations; it had tried to use this base as a center for its intelligence activities in the gulf and for infiltrating the gulf areas.

We can say that the Iranian revolution was a great blow to U.S. and Israeli influence and interests. This revolution will have a positive effect on the Arab region. Iran has changed from being an unfriendly state to being a friendly one. This revolution now stands with the Palestinian revolution in all places and at all times. We hope that the Iranian revolution will be able to accomplish more of its goals in the near future, so that it can actually double its support for the Palestinian revolution. The Iranian revolution has demonstrated, through its positive policies, that it is willing to further consolidate its relations with the Arab and Muslim countries, enabling all of us to stand in the face of the Zionist entity, to confront the continuing Israeli aggression and to strike at the U.S. presence in the area. There is no doubt that this will actively reflect on our Arab area.

[Question] A last question, brother Abu al-Lutf. The Arab League Council will soon discuss the events in Yemen. Will you attend the meeting personally, and are there any Palestinian proposals or observations that can be made that would contribute to the settlement of this Arab problem?

[Answer] We are really against local conflicts. The PLO's declared policy is to try to stop local conflicts because they are among the factors that have harmed Arab solidarity. Such conflicts are among the causes of the weakening of the Arab stand on all levels. Such conflicts must stop, and the warring armies must withdraw to their barracks. We favor an Arab League settlement of this problem. We do not support one side against the other, because both sides are Arab. Everyone must realize that the PLO's policy calls for a (?peaceful) settlement of such disputes. As we are engaged in a fateful and fierce struggle against the Zionist entity, we must in no way have peripheral battles here and there. We therefore appeal to all the brothers in the PDRY and the YAR to settle their problems by peaceful and political means. The Arab League and all the Arab brothers should try to settle local Arab disputes peacefully.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LEBANESE MAGAZINE

JN031351 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1317 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 3 March--Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal has asserted that Saudi Arabia does not enter into alliances outside the Arab and Islamic frameworks, and that they are "the only two frameworks that govern Saudi foreign policy."

In an interview given to the Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH published today, the Saudi foreign minister says that "Saudi Arabia has more than once expressed its appreciation of the positive stands adopted by the Soviet Union toward Arab causes, just as we did with all countries that supported the Arab side."

Referring to relations with the Soviet Union, he said that the absence of diplomatic relations does not mean that the kingdom does not recognize the state of the Soviet Union [dawlat al-ittihad al-Sovyeeti] or the importance of its role in international politics, saying that "the opposite is true."

He said that the Americans feel that the Soviet Union is trying to benefit from the changing situation in the area and is seeking to encourage disputes and violence, a matter which they consider to be serious and which cannot be ignored.

Referring to U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown 's visit to Saudi Arabia, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: "We have explained to the U.S. secretary of state that international strategy does not concern us, that the danger we feel to be threatening the region is the Zionist danger, and that Israel's agreement to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, return Jerusalem and recognize the Palestinians and their right to self-determination is the way to restore equilibrium, calm and stability to the region.

Referring to the gulf's security, Sa'ud al-Faysal said: "We do not believe that the gulf's security is threatened by any state. There is no danger of internal changes as long as there is no external intervention in these states."

He explained that Saudi Arabia never felt that there was a policeman in the gulf, and said: "Such talk was more a result of subjective vision and personal opinions than a fact, for the kingdom's security and stability depend on its citizens' strength, and the region's security depends on two factors, the first being nonintervention in its affairs, the second being concern for relations of understanding among the region's states and their mutual cooperation."

The Saudi foreign minister said that the great powers with world strategies are those who talk about the security vacuum. It is the duty of the states that care about their regional security to establish good relations among themselves and to endeavor to remain free of international power politics.

On the transfer of U.S. weapons from Iran to Saudi Arabia, the minister said: No one has approached the Saudi officials concerning such a proposal. The Saudi officials learned of this from the newspapers. Commenting on U.S. plans to protect the oil wells, the minister said: The U.S. and Soviet plans exist in Washington and Moscow; we have no such plans.

On the establishment of an Islamic republic in Iran, the minister expressed the hope that this call will be a fresh force for Islam. The minister said: It will be fair enough if Ayatollah Khomeyni's efforts in realizing the historic need to push the march of Islamic progress a great step forward succeed.

Referring to the leftist regimes in the region, the minister said that Saudi policy is based on good neighborliness, regardless of the type of regime. He said: For example, if there is an attempt at understanding between Sudan and Ethiopia we welcome it, particularly if it will lead to a solution to the Eritrean problem. The minister added: We believe in the Eritrean people's right to self-determination. Concerning Aden, if there are good intentions to strengthen relations and to base them on mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of others, we will be ready for an understanding.

COURT ISSUES STATEMENT WELCOMING YEMEN CEASE-FIRE

LD0312[5]4 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here follows a statement from the Royal Court:

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the basis of its concrete belief, unaffected by events, that the well-being of the Arabian Peninsula and prestige of the whole Arab nation first and foremost are founded on the prevalence of an Arab and Islamic fraternal spirit, without which the Arab countries cannot overcome any differences among them and which can only be overcome in its shadow and by the strength of its effective good force, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the context, aspiring for the prevalence of this spirit among the fraternal brothers, has appealed to the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to cease the conflict which has broken out between them and to solve their differences in a spirit of affection and fraternity for the well-being of the two dear countries, of the Arabian Peninsula and of the whole Arab world.

The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has listened with great care and interest to the statements issued by Aden and San'a', Baghdad, Damascus and Amman and which contained the responsible and notable response of the two sister governments in Aden and San'a' to the Arab good offices and their acceptance of the cease-fire and their readiness to withdraw their armed forces in accordance with the arrangements to be decided on by the Arab foreign ministers conference in Kuwait through a supervisory body and to work to provide a suitable atmosphere for the development of cooperation between the two sister countries based on good neighborliness.

The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would like to express on this occasion its welcome for this constructive statement and its joy for the supreme fraternal spirit and profound sense of Arab responsibility it contains which will enhance the ability of the sons of the Arab nation and its leaders to work to their own benefit and to avoid dangers, which confirms that Arab disputes cannot be overcome except in a constructive framework and through sincere Arab efforts.

DEFENSE MINISTER EXPLAINS MILITARY RECALL NOTICE

LD030842 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0540 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, has stated that the reason officers, warrant officers and soldiers were recalled to rejoin their units was to have the armed forces present for any emergency or expected circumstances. In an interview published today by AR-RIYAD his royal highness stated that the aim of our armed forces is to serve Islam and to guard the dignity of this country.

With regard to the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting which will be held tomorrow in Kuwait to debate the dispute between the two parts of Yemen, his royal highness, the defence and aviation minister, said that understanding can be achieved through the language of peace and not that of war. He says: "War between the two countries only benefits our enemy."

YEMEN--PDRY

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES STATEMENT ON YAR RELATIONS

LD022000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting today, chaired by brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and prime minister. The council discussed a report on developments in the Yemeni arena and issued the following statement:

Our great Yemeni people: The PDRY Council of Ministers has reviewed current developments in the Yemeni arena and their consequences in the Arab and international spheres and the targets and goals of the reactionary imperialist design being implemented step by step by the agent regime in San'a' ever since the assassination of the martyr Ibrahim al-Hamdi, passing through the events of 24 and 26 June 1978, which were witnessed by the Yemeni arena, and ending with the treacherous armed attack on the Mukayras and Bayhan areas on 23 February 1979 by the agent regime of San'a', and the continuing escalation of the war with the support, financing and intervention of U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces in the area.

The Council of Ministers believes that this new onslaught on our progressive regime, revolution and Yemeni people is not unconnected with the previous onslaughts launched by the reactionary and imperialist forces on our Yemeni people since the dawn of the revolution of 26 September 1962 and the glorious dawn of the glorious revolution of 14 October 1963.

Calling on the Yemeni people with all their nationalist groups and their honorable forces to confront and foil this vicious new onslaught and to resist all forms of foreign interference, signs of which have begun to loom over the horizon, the council is most anxious to stress that the PDRY's policy is based on noninterference in the internal affairs of other regimes, the promotion of good-neighborliness, and respect for national sovereignty. Democratic Yemen continues to struggle indefatigably to consolidate these principles in its relations with brothers and friends. For the sake of consolidating this fundamental policy, it has borne and continues to bear all the burdens and is making very sincere efforts to implement this correct policy among the countries of the area, because it realizes more than they what this policy means and what its fruits are for our peoples, who desire to live in peace, freedom and stability.

Regrettably, however, these efforts were repeatedly thwarted by the ideas of those parochial reactionary circles who still think in terms of intervention and exploitation of opportunities in order to practice a policy of subjugation, hegemony and intimidation of peoples and rob them of their right to live in freedom and peace.

Our great people: What is going on today in our northern part is not the product of chance, nor is it what the enemies describe it as--namely intervention by the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen. On the contrary; it is the product of the sharp social contradictions and aggravation of the political, economic and social conditions being witnessed by our beloved north due to the repressive terrorist policy being followed by the San'a' regime against our people in the north.

The whole world knows perfectly well who the murderer of Ibrahim al-Hamdi is and why he was murdered. It knows perfectly well about the armed uprisings and why they took place, about the mutinies by units of the national army in the north against the agent regime in San'a', and also about the uprisings of the masses and the patriotic tribes in the northern YAR, the central areas, Ta'izz Province and elsewhere.

The coup of 15 October 1978 in San'a' is itself only one of the cogent proofs of this. The escalation of the struggle of the masses in the northern part of the homeland, led by the Democratic National Front [DNF] against this terrorist policy, is a purely domestic matter and something that no one can stop, postpone, instigate from outside or dictate conditions for stopping it. This is because it is a product of the suffering of our people in the northern part of the homeland and their desire to see a number of domestic political, economic and social measures which would guarantee their rescue from isolation, backwardness, subordination and partition and enable them to control their destiny, preserve their national sovereignty and achieve social progress. History has witnessed how often our Yemeni people have been exposed to scourges of war, exported by reactionary and imperialist forces ever since the dawn of 26 September 1962 and the establishment of the PDRY--scourges of war not designed to defend reactionary regimes but to interfere in Yemeni affairs and to perpetuate the partition imposed by the previous colonialist and priestly imamic regimes. Over the past years, these circles set up sabotage camps of mercenaries and in 1972 they incited the San'a' regime to engage in a war against Democratic Yemen similar to that taking place today.

They imposed every form of political and economic blockade on the Yemeni people but Democratic Yemen, which owed its existence to the will of the Yemeni people and their just, natural and legitimate right to live in freedom, peace and progressive unity--the great aspiration of our Yemeni and Arab peoples--continued to make every effort to establish normal relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and persuade it not to interfere in Yemeni affairs but work for stability and peace in the region.

The PDRY Government regrets that all its efforts have been met with a negative attitude on the part of Saudi Arabia toward Democratic Yemen in that Democratic Yemen has repeatedly declared its readiness to accept bilateral mediation by the brothers and its agreement to a meeting of the Arab League Council and whatever results it may come up with for a solution of Yemeni problems and ensuring the stability of Yemen and the region in general, and our government sends delegations to the Arab countries, with the Arab Kingdom [as heard] at the top of the list, in order to contain the problem and prevent foreign interference in Yemeni affairs.

And whereas our country receives Arab delegations in order to contain the problem and create stability, we are suprised to see the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia making preconditions more likely to exacerbate than contain the problem.

And then it comes out with a statement that reflects its biased attitude toward Democratic Yemen and gives the impression that it is interfering in Yemen's domestic affairs. Because the Council of Ministers wishes to assure our Yemeni and Arab peoples of its determination not to give our people's enemies the chance to make our people fight among themselves, it states as follows:

Democratic Yemen is ready to fall in with the present bilateral mediation attempts by Arab brothers;

Democratic Yemen is ready to attend meetings of the Arab League Council and bring about immediate Yemeni unity as laid down in the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli statement.

Masses of the great Yemeni people: This position of ours is in line with our people's keen desire for Yemenis not to fight one another, which would only benefit the forces of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary enemies lying in wait for us, and for an end to the partition which has caused and is still causing our Yemeni people so much pain and tragedy.

We call on our armed forces, police, security service and militia and, with them, the masses of the Yemeni people at home and abroad to hasten, as one man, to defend the Yemeni homeland and revolution from foreign interference in the affairs of our country, and to safeguard the security and stability of our people and the peoples of the area in general.

We also call upon all the Arab and world progressive forces to provide backing and support for the struggle of our people and to expose this new conspiracy, in order thus to curb the imperialist and reactionary forces, sabre-rattling aimed at direct military intervention in Yemeni territories.

Long live the 26 September and 14 October revolutions; let the will of the Yemeni people triumph for freedom, progress and unity; down with cries of war, puppets and mercenaries.

ISMA'IL ORDERS COMPLIANCE WITH CEASE-FIRE

JN030746 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0731 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Aden, 3 March--The PDRY has declared its total compliance with the cease-fire decision, which came into effect as of 0500 GMT today, in implementation of the statement issued on this matter in Aden, San'a', Baghdad, Damascus and Amman at 2200 yesterday.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Presidium chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, in a call to the armed forces early this morning, demanded total compliance with the cease-fire decision. He said: Our adherence to the cease-fire decision is an expression of the nation's conscience and of our respect for our commitments to our brothers and is in harmony with the contents of the cease-fire statement. It is also a response to our Arab brothers' initiative, an expression of our concern to preserve our people's gains and great achievements, and a sincere desire on our part to put an end to the bloodshed.

DNF REPORTEDLY INFLICTS HEAVY LOSSES ON YAR FORCES

LD032000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A responsible source in the Democratic National Front (DNF) command has said that the San'a' Government launched a military offensive against peaceful villages in the (Damath) subdistrict in the central area this morning.

The armed revolutionary people's forces resisted the offensive and engaged in fierce fighting. They inflicted heavy losses in lives and material on the forces of the agent authority.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS HIS FORCES ABIDE BY CEASE-FIRE

JN051038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 5 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 5 March--Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, PDRY Defense Minister, has declared that for the second day in a row, complete calm is prevailing on the border between the two parts of Yemen. In an exclusive statement to the INA correspondent here, the PDRY defense minister said that his forces are fully committed to the cease-fire and that he has instructed all his soldiers not to fire a single shot.

YEMEN--YAR

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON FIGHTING IN QA'TABAH

JN021733 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Mar 79 JN

[Text] A military spokesman has told SABA' NEWS AGENCY that fierce battles involving tanks, heavy artillery and other weapons have taken place in the Qa'tabah area between our armed forces and popular forces, on the one hand, and the enemy forces, on the other. Our forces were able to destroy 19 M-55 tanks, 9 Salah ad-Adin tanks [as heard] and 30 vehicles armed with (?mortars). The military spokesman stressed that the enemy forces have suffered heavy losses in lives and that the losses of our forces were much less than those of the enemy. The spokesman added that our armed forces and popular forces continue to defend the areas which are being subjected to aggression with high combat efficiency and courage. This has forced the enemy to retreat from more than one position.

TEXT OF YAR, PDRY CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT REPORTED

JN021700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 2 Mar 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 2 March--The YAR and PDRY Governments have agreed on a cease-fire effective tomorrow morning. The following is the text of the statement:

Out of a feeling of pan-Arab responsibility; in response to the fraternal initiative undertaken by the governments of fraternal Iraq, Syria and Jordan; out of a desire to save the Arab nation from all that may weaken it and disrupt its unity; and to resolve all pending issues in a peaceful manner and within the framework of fraternal Arab relations, agreement has been reached by the YAR and PDRY on the following:

1. To implement a cease-fire at 0800 on Saturday, 3 March.

2. To prepare for withdrawing the two sides' armed forces as quickly as possible within the framework of the joint initiative of Syria, Iraq and Jordan and within the special arrangements to be decided by the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Kuwait through a commission that will supervise the withdrawal operation.

3. To work to provide a suitable atmosphere to begin a cordial and direct dialog between the two parts of Yemen. This includes an end to information campaigns so as to achieve unity under the principles contained in the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli statement.

4. To broadcast this statement simultaneously on San'a', Aden, Baghdad, Damascus and Amman radios at 2200 Baghdad time on Friday, 2 March 1979.

PRESIDENT SALIH ORDERS ADHERENCE TO CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

JN022035 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Mar 79 JN

[Proclamation issued by Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the YAR armed forces, on 2 March]

[Text] Heroic brother officers, NCO's and soldiers of our armed forces and of our internal security forces, and members of the valiant popular forces in all positions: Out of a determination to spare the blood of the sons of the one Yemen and in response to the noble efforts exerted by the Arab brothers, it gives us pleasure to issue our instructions to adhere to the cease-fire in accordance with the announced statement which was agreed on with the joint Arab initiative committee.

Immortality to the martyrs of the revolution; struggle and victory to our brave armed forces and security forces, the valiant popular forces and the heroic and brave Yemeni people; long live Yemen.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS PDRY VIOLATING CEASE-FIRE

NC031136 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Amman, March 3 (AFP)--South Yemeni tanks continued to pound North Yemeni positions despite the cease-fire that was supposed to go into effect at 0500 GMT today, North Yemen's Foreign Ministry announced through its embassy in the Jordanian capital. Cease-fire violations were occurring particularly in the Damt and Al-Baydah areas about 200 kilometres (120 miles) south of the North Yemeni capital, Sa'na, said the announcement. North Yemen's troops were "fully observing" the cease-fire, the statement said. The mediators that arranged the cease-fire--Jordan, Iraq and Syria--had been informed of the violations.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAYS FIGHTING RESUMED

NC041037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Text] San'a', 4 March--A military spokesman here said at noon today that the forces of the ruling regime in Aden this morning resumed their intensive and continuous attacks on all positions in the central area of the YAR.

The spokesman said that these forces bombarded with BM-21 rockets and T-55 tank fire the populated villages that are far from being military targets, resulting in the martyrdom of many women, children, elderly and innocent people. The spokesman said that it has been confirmed now that Cuban and Ethiopian fighters are taking part in the battle.

ARAB ENVOYS INFORMED ABOUT PDRY CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION

JN041729 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] At 1300 today, the Foreign Ministry summoned all the Arab ambassadors in San'a' for a meeting with brother Ahmad Haydar, the Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Brother Ahmad Haydar explained to the ambassadors the latest developments in the situation in the border areas between both Yemens. He told them that the Yemen Arab Republic continues to observe the cease-fire under the cease-fire proclamation but that the armed forces of the Aden regime are continuing the aggression.

The brother foreign under secretary asked the ambassadors to inform their governments about this and about the YAR's eagerness to stop the fighting to spare Yemeni bloodshed.

RADIO COMMENTS ON ACCEPTANCE OF MEDIATION AGREEMENT

JN041814 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Valiant officers, NCO's and soldiers of our armed and security forces; brave men of our tribes; heroic sons of our people: Greetings of the revolution and sacrifice and congratulations for the victory you have scored and the steadfastness you have showed.

At a time when the Arab League Council prepares to begin its work in fraternal Kuwait, we have to abide by the agreement made with the Arab mediation committee and undertaken by the governments of fraternal Iraq, Syria and Jordan. We have to abide by it to prove that once we promise something we do not fail to fulfill; once we pledge we do not break our pledge; and once we commit ourselves to something we do not go back on our commitment.

Let our hands remain on the trigger. Let us stand fast in the positions of honor and heroism so as to prove to the whole Arab nation and fraternal states that we have utmost concern for sparing Arab Yemeni blood.

Our acceptance of the cease-fire does not mean we shall be silent over occupation or allow the continuation of aggression. We have accepted the cease-fire to prove the truthfulness of our stand and the sincerity of our faith in the unity of our people and country. We are not a tool in the hands of anyone and do not carry out anyone's strategy. Immortality is the lot of martyrs.

YAR WILL NOT HOLD DIALOG UNTIL PDRY WITHDRAWS

JN051014 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0920 GMT 5 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 March--It was reported here today that the YAR will not begin a dialog with the PDRY until it withdraws its forces from YAR territory. Quoting a senior government source in San'a', the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today says that the San'a' Government is prepared to agree to everything decided by the Arab foreign ministers conference currently being held in Kuwait, but that it is not ready to enter into a dialog with the PDRY on a cease-fire until the PDRY withdraws from all the territory it has occupied. The Aden Government has denied accusations addressed to it by the YAR concerning the PDRY's occupation of parts of the YAR since the beginning of border hostilities on 23 February. The Aden Government insists that the forces which attacked the YAR belong to the National Democratic Front which is hostile to the regime of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

CARTER BRIEFS AS-SADAT ON NEW U.S. PROPOSALS

NC050547 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Mar 79 NC

[Text] After his final meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, U.S. President Carter telephoned President as-Sadat last night. The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY reports that the U.S. President briefed President as-Sadat on the results of his discussions with Begin and on the recent proposals he made.

Israeli sources in Washington have revealed that during his final meeting with Begin, President Carter submitted new important proposals. Begin's official spokesman said that the Israeli prime minister communicated the new U.S. proposals to the Israeli Cabinet and that he expects the Cabinet's reaction before he leaves Washington for New York today. The Israeli spokesman added that the new proposals completely differ from the previous U.S. proposals.

U.S. AMBASSADOR EILTS RETURNS FROM PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

NC031721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 March--U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts returned to Cairo from Washington this evening.

During his stay in Washington, Mr Eilts attended the peace meetings which were convened at Camp David from 21 to 25 February. Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance participated in these meetings.

Eilts, As-Sadat Statements

NC041850 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1836 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat today received U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

The president said after the meeting that the U.S. ambassador handed him a message from U.S. President Carter on the talks held in Washington between the U.S. President and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The president added that he invited the U.S. ambassador to meet with him again at 1130 tomorrow so he may give him Egypt's reply to the message after discussing its contents with Husni Mubarak and Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Answering a question on his present expectations, the president said there will be no expections until after the contents of President Carter's message are studied.

About the possibility of his departure for Washington, the president said that this will also be determined after the contents of the message are discussed.

The U.S. ambassador said that President as-Sadat is still working for the establishment of peace in the Middle East. He added that he cannot say whether the president will go to Washington or not.

On the possibility of the dispatch of Secretary of State Vance or roving ambassador Alfred Atherton to the Middle East to give momentum to the Egyptian-Israeli talks, the U.S. ambassador said there were no such plans when he left Washington 2 days ago, but matters could develop quickly.

Answering a question on the course of the current talks between President Carter and Begin, he said the talks are not over yet and we must wait for the results.

MUSA SABRI: BEGIN WANTS ARMS, U.S. AID, NOT PEACE

LD050933 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 1 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Musa Sabri article: "What Does Begin Want?"]

[Text] I do not know what Begin wants. If he does not want peace let him say so clearly. There is no need for the world to be daily preoccupied with sly Israeli maneuvers and allegations that Israel wants peace while it is killing peace every day.

If the whole world wants and is encouraging and praying for peace, it should at least be able to impose peace on the enemies of peace. This swirling in Israel's vicious circles of prevarications must be firmly halted.

Begin speaks as if he holds the world's destiny in his hands. If Carter invites him to Washington to continue discussions, he shouts loudly that he accepts no U.S. pressure. If the i's are dotted and standpoints become defined, he screams that the United States is biased in favor of Egypt and that Israel will not accept such bias or new demands. He thinks the world must accept his allegations and that peace must retreat in order to satisfy his hot temper, which has become very sensitive to the word "peace."

Begin sent Foreign Minister Dayan to Camp David not to negotiate or resolve differences but to say that he has no power to express a final opinion and that the final word is up to Begin. If President Carter invites Begin to take part in the current round of talks he interprets the invitation as U.S. pressure as well as bias in favor of Egypt.

The world has become fed up with this despicable game and Begin's image has become clear to all: He is a man who does not want peace. He is only thirsty for more weapons and more U.S. aid. He asks for such aid as if he is issuing an order and insists on demanding it as if it is a decision with which the United States must comply. Furthermore, he levels accusations against the United States and arouses Israeli public opinion with falsehoods about the U.S. attitude. He tries to portray Carter as the man negotiating on behalf of Egypt who is biased only in favor of Egypt and who is about to bring pressure to bear on Israel which it will not accept.

The most serious thing that President Carter said in his recent speech was that if the peace talks are not rescued from the difficulties they are facing no one can predict the calamities the future will bring.

But Begin thinks that killing peace depends on his wishes. He imagines that he is capable of turning the area into a hot hell because he does not want peace.

He thinks that he can bury Palestinian rights and that through machinations he can reach a separate agreement with Egypt at the expense of Palestinian and Arab rights. He does not tire of such imaginings.

He is relying on the strength of the Zionist influence in the United States to insure that all the temples are destroyed and the fire will spread to every place. All this is because Begin wants to evade peace and to feast his eyes on the sight of the Palestinian people wallowing in dispersion and deprived of their right to self-determination.

I believe that the time has come for absolute firmness. I also believe that the U.S. role to salvage peace must be maximized. I also believe that Israel must be aware of its actual size.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCE ON RECENT CAMP DAVID TALKS

NC041128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 March--A senior Egyptian diplomatic source has stated that supposedly agreement has already been reached on 95 percent of the Egyptian-Israeli draft peace treaty, and that agreement on the remaining points of dispute was hopefully to have been reached during the recent round of the Camp David talks. However, because of the limited authority of the Israeli delegation, it was impossible to reach agreement on the remaining points of dispute: The linkage between the West Bank and Gaza and the Sinai agreement; the article on Egypt's Arab obligations in the event that a peace treaty with Israel is signed; and the question of the Sinai oil.

In a statement published in the newspaper AS-SIYASI today, the source said that Sinai oil was not discussed at the recent Camp David talks, which centered on the need for Israel to adhere to the establishment of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza and on drawing up a timetable for elections. Discussions then dealt with the letters to be exchanged on this matter and with Egypt's position on Elyahu Ben-Elisar's report on self-rule. The source noted that Egypt asked Israel to prove its good intentions if it was serious about establishing a real comprehensive peace in the area. The source added that during the recent Camp David talks it became evident that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan had no authority while the Egyptian delegation had all the necessary negotiating authority. This prompted the United States to think about summoning Menahem Begin last Thursday and Friday on the assumption that he had a higher authority that he was refusing to delegate even to his foreign minister.

The source explained that the Egyptian and U.S. delegations were on one side and the Israeli delegation on the other. He said that Menahem Begin had been summoned to the United States so that the U.S. President could put some pressure on him to abandon his futile ideas on the concept of self-rule, as was presented by Elyahu Ben-Elisar, which is just another method to annex Palestinian lands once and for all and does not give the Palestinians any authority or sovereignty under self-rule. Asked if the Israeli delegation at the Camp David talks showed any readiness to halt the construction of Israeli settlements, the source said that they did not. Their excuse was that they had no authority and that they must go back to their government.

AL-JUMHURIYAH REVEALS NEW U.S. DOCUMENTS ON TALKS

NC040624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2256 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 March--In its Sunday edition, AL-JUMHURIYAH carries a report from Washington that the U.S. administration has presented a number of documents to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin that have been drawn up in the Camp David negotiations and that constitute a single package for solving the points of differences between Egypt and Israel.

The paper says that the proposed documents reflect a joint Egyptian-U.S. stand and include the following:

1. An interpretation of Article IV of the draft treaty that a review of the security arrangements will be carried out on agreement of both sides and within 3 months after either side requests such a review.

2. A draft memo interpreting Article VI, including the points of the differences over paragraphs II and V.

The paper says that both interpretation memos will be considered an indivisible part of the treaty.

3. A draft letter for linkage exchanged between Egypt and Israel. This will include a timetable for the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza as well as the following points: The negotiations will begin 1 month after the Egyptian-Israeli agreement is signed; elections in the West Bank and Gaza will be held within 1 year of the signing of the treaty; autonomy in Gaza may be established if the elections in the West Bank are delayed, and what will take place in Gaza will apply to the West Bank; the 5-year transitional period will begin with the establishment of autonomy in Gaza; and the Egyptian presence in Gaza will take effect 1 month after the peace treaty is signed.

AL-AKHBAR DISCUSSES CARTER-BEGIN MEETINGS

NC040750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2242 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 March--Concerning the meetings being held between U.S. President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Begin's statements before and after his arrival in Washington, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: Egypt has said its piece and declared its specific views on the matters under discussion in preparation for the signing of the peace treaty. On its part, the United States announced its support for Egypt's position and President Carter has said that only insignificant formalities remain. The president also said that these matters can be settled in a brief round of discussions. Therefore, President Carter invited Menahem Begin and Mustafa Khalil to a meeting in Washington to reach an understanding on these minor matters in preparation for the signing of the peace treaty. The belief which prevailed throughout the world was that this signing had become imminent and would take place within a few days.

AL-AKHBAR notes that even before he had received President Carter's invitation, Begin feigned a fit of political nervousness. Begin also began making aimless statements, deploring the U.S. position, and accusing the United States of partiality to Egypt. Begin also accused the U.S. President of pressuring Israel and stated that Israel rejected pressure. Furthermore, Begin stated that he rejected the U.S. President's invitation. He convened his Cabinet and announced a decision on this rejection. Begin again spoke of Israel's security and Israel's future.

The paper adds: The whole world now sees Menahem Begin's attitude as one of challenging the United States and President Carter. Nevertheless, overnight and despite this challenge, Mehahem Begin was seen scurrying off to Washington because the U.S. President had asked him to come.

AL-AKHBAR also says: When Begin arrived in Washington the situation changed and once again he began playing his old and well-known role.

Begin began arousing sympathy and urging the U.S. President to take into account Israel's endangered security and its uncertain future. Begin also said that Israel was exposed to a devastating danger in light of the Iranian events, that Israel is the loyal grandson and that nobody but Israel can be trusted to look after U.S. interests. Begin also resorted to the remainder of his familiar and well-known methods.

The paper adds: In fact, Begin has done what no reasonable person does to himself. By taking this position, he has become something unique in the eyes of the world. However, Begin is free to do to himself whatever he wants.

AL-AKHBAR wonders: However, can Begin--whether through the alleged challenge or through the alleged call for sympathy--change the U.S. position? Can Begin deflect the U.S. President from a position that he is convinced of and that he has declared and affirmed? This position is one of supporting Egypt and the proposals Egypt has made to remove the obstacles placed in the way of signing the peace treaty. This is the question now being asked. This question awaits an answer through the results of the discussions going on between President Carter and Menahem Begin in Washington.

The paper says in its concluding comments: Thus, we see that the matter is now between the United States and Israel. In other words, it is between President Carter and Menahem Begin. We believe firmly that the discussions underway in Washington will not change the U.S. position. Furthermore, these discussions will not make the U.S. President budge from a position that he has declared and is convinced of. Whether or not Menahem Begin responds to the fait accompli will not be the end of the road. It is imperative for Begin to understand that when the U.S. President agreed that the United States would join the negotiations as a partner, he committed himself to the just cause of achieving peace--a commitment that he announced to the world and to the U.S. people themselves.

PAPERS ATTACK BEGIN'S POSITION ON MIDDLE EAST TALKS

NC050840 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Mar 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Cairo papers this morning highlight yesterday's meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and the U.S. Ambassador to Cairo, Hermann Eilts. They report that after this meeting, President as-Sadat announced that he had received an urgent message from U.S. President Carter connected with his discussions with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Washington. The papers further report that President as-Sadat has explained that Egypt will define its position on the developments in the peace efforts in the light of this message.

Cairo papers also highlight the news of the first violent and frank confrontation which Menahem Begin has had on U.S. television. They say that his attempts to use the U.S. information media in order to exploit the public were exposed when the famous commentator Frank Reynolds asked him during the "Issues and Answers" program why he wanted to speak to the U.S. people after the inflexible position he adopted during his discussions with President Carter. The papers draw attention to the fact that Reynolds' question had the impact of a heavy blow in Begin's face. They explain that Reynolds, who is known as a moderate American, was able to expose the attempts of the Israeli prime minister to exploit public opinion. Commentator Reynolds emphasized that Begin was speaking to the American people from over the head of the U.S. Government.

In their articles and editorials this morning, the Cairo papers comment on Begin's attitude toward the Middle East peace discussions.

In its editorial entitled "Menahem Begin Does Not Want Peace," AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that Israeli Prime Minister Begin has proved to the world that he does not want peace and that he does not want to follow any course which would lead to peace. It says: This is a fact. This has been the attitude which Begin adopted from the beginning of the discussions. Begin did not truly want peace when he entered into these discussions. He agreed to enter into these discussions to safeguard the partnership on which Israel has been existing and which has been the asset it has depended on to persuade the world and to earn the sympathy of the world that it is the prey of the Arabs, who insist on throwing it in the sea.

AL-AKHBAR adds: Begin has always tried hard to use the peace discussions as a tool for maneuvering and bargaining and for imposing illusory suppositions. All this is aimed at entering labyrinths which would lead nowhere and to no progress. He was earnestly desirous to prove to the world that Israel is not responsible for the discussions stumbling or getting deadlocked and that Israel alone wants peace. The paper points out that this has been Begin's method of procrastination since the start of the peace discussions and until the world became aware of these methods. It says: The Austrian chancellor was the first to expose these methods when he said that it was Israel which was obstructing the peace discussions and adopting an inflexible position on the establishment of peace. This fact is now known to all the world.

AL-AKHBAR adds: President Carter called for the recent round of discussions to reach an understanding on a decisive stand and to end these discussions, which went on longer than necessary at a time when developments in the Middle East and even the entire world do not permit any more maneuvers and evasions. During this round, which the U.S. President wanted to be decisive, Begin exposed himself. First, he refused to delegate any decision-making authority to his foreign minister, Moshe Dayan. He insisted that Dayan should refer to him in everything and only act as a shuttle between Washington and Tel Aviv. The paper emphasizes that Begin's intention was to waste time.

AL-AKHBAR goes on: U.S. President Carter invited Begin to Washington and held several meetings with him. The U.S. side declared afterward that no progress had been made. It blamed Begin for obstructing peace. This is how the peace discussions stand now. The paper draws attention to the fact which President Anwar as-Sadat has referred to since the beginning when he said that Israel does not want peace and that it fears it. The peace initiative, the paper says, has exposed the reality of Israel to all the world. The paper asks: Is the result of the discussions between President Carter and Begin the end of the road? Is it the position at which the peace issue will stop? AL-AKHBAR says: We said before that the issue now concerns the United States and Israel or President Carter and Begin. The United States will never agree to this being the end of the road.

In conclusion, the paper reaffirms that Egypt's declared and confirmed position has not been and will not be affected by Begin's maneuvers. A few hours from now, the paper says, Egypt will give its opinion of the present situation in the discussions.

Commenting editorially on the same subject under the title "The Mask Has Fallen and Begin's True Nature Has Appeared," AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that Israeli Prime Minister Begin has proved to the United States and the world that he is torpedoing the peace efforts and that all his allegations that he wishes to negotiate are false and deceptive.

The paper says: Begin's position has stirred the whole world. Even Israel's friends are now demanding that Carter use force to deter Begin and force him to resort to moderation. AL-JUMHURIYAH quotes the New York TIMES, which has often defended Israel, as telling Carter yesterday that attempts at persuasion alone are no longer useful and that he must shoulder his responsibilities and use both persuasion and force to save the peace discussions.

In conclusion, the paper says: If the Israeli papers yesterday expressed happiness that Carter has not exerted any pressure on Israel to persuade it change its position, then the situation now requires a quick resolution to save the situation before it is too late.

AL-AHRAM shares the opinion of the two aforementioned papers. It writes editorially: The extent to which Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has gone in his obduracy toward peace in the Middle East indicates a position which is devoid of all the characteristics of a statesman who should, while pursuing a foreign policy toward a particular problem, take into consideration that he is dealing with international parties which have their own international policies and interests. The paper affirms that peace in the Middle East does not concern the area alone because the security of this area is linked with European security. This is a strategic maxim which is observed by Western Europe. U.S. vital interests will be guaranteed by a Middle East policy. This is the essence of studies by various institutes of political studies and of reports by experts and statements by officials in the United States. World peace is linked with peace in this vital area of the world.

AL-AHRAM says: When Begin goes to this extreme in his attempts to undermine every opportunity for peace, he acts in a way which does not conform with the thinking and conduct of a statesman because he puts himself in a position of clashing with the entire world, its security and prosperity. This is a responsibility which is beyond his potential and capacity and the size of the state which he represents. In conclusion the paper stresses that if Middle East peace is a universal demand now, then it is ultimately in the interest of Israel. Working for peace is one of Begin's responsibilities for the people whom he rules in his capacity as the prime minister.

AL-AHRAM ASSAILS BEGIN'S 'RASH' STATEMENTS ON CAMP DAVID

LD021629 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 1 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The statement Menahem Begin made was not a statement by Begin the Israeli prime minister but Menahem Begin, leader of the terrorist Irgun organization. Such extremism and departure from all rules of diplomatic custom by a responsible prime minister are unacceptable.

Such statements by Begin indicate that he lost control of his nerves when he found out that the Israeli delegation at the Camp David talks was unable to face up to the logic and objectivism by which the Egyptian delegation argued. Moreover Begin felt from President Carter's statements the day before yesterday support for the Egyptian viewpoint.

With this attitude and with such rash statements, Begin is in fact trying to mislead the Israeli people so that they will not detect his attempts to evade and escape from signing a peace treaty.

If Begin imagines that signing a just peace agreement means signing a war treaty, he should be the first to realize that wars need no treaties--a fact in which extremists like him who are fond of killing, destruction and usurpation of rights are well versed.

GHALI RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM PARIS 2 MAR

NC021525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1518 GMT 2 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 March--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo today from Paris.

Dr Ghali said on arrival that he will leave on Saturday for Kuwait to attend the Arab League Council's extraordinary meeting, scheduled to be held there Sunday.

GHALI REAFFIRMS GOVERNMENT INTEREST IN ARAB SOLIDARITY

NC031630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has reaffirmed Egypt's interest in Arab solidarity and in strengthening this solidarity. Egypt, he said, works for the settlement of Arab disputes by peaceful means within the framework of this Arab solidarity, so that local disputes will not lead to international conflicts that would provide opportunities for foreign intervention to threaten the region. Ghali added that Egypt is always eager to honor its Arab commitments and bolster Arab solidarity.

Dr Ghali will leave Cairo this evening for Kuwait to head Egypt's delegation to the Arab League Council meetings scheduled to begin tomorrow evening. The council will discuss the situation between the two Yemens.

Meanwhile, Dr Ghali has confirmed to the Angolan ambassador in Cairo Egypt's firm position of providing every aid and support for the African people to help them attain their legitimate national rights. He reaffirmed Egypt's full support for all the governments of the African confrontation states in the exercise of their right to preserve their sovereignty and independence. This, he said, stems from our commitment to the UN and OAU Charters and resolutions. Dr Ghali made these assertions during his meeting with the Angolan ambassador in Cairo today. The ambassador handed Dr Ghali a message from the Angolan Government for the Egyptian Government regarding the recent attacks launched on Angolan territory by the racist Rhodesian forces.

SOMALI PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO 4 MAR

NC041841 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1806 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 March--A Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party delegation headed by Ahmad Mahmud Farish, Somali Revolutionary Command Council member and head of the party foreign affairs department, arrived in Cairo this evening on a week-long official visit to Egypt at the invitation of National Democratic Party Foreign Affairs Committee chaiman Hasan Kamil. The delegation includes party foreign affairs committee member 'Abdallah Jami' and party organizational affairs secretary Rashid Shaykh 'Abdallah.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAN, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

JN042120 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY In Arabic 1950 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 4 March--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stated that his country pursues a policy of nonintervention in internal affairs. At a press conference here this evening Dr Hammadi said: We officially welcome the new Iranian policy based on the three principles of breaking relations with the Zionist enemy, establishing friendly relations with us and the gulf states, and relinquishment of the role of dominating the gulf area. He pointed out that Iraq considers the regime of any country as something that concerns that country. He said the new Iranian regime will not affect the bilateral relations and good neighborliness between Iraq and Iran. Hammadi pointed out that Iran's relinquishment of the role of policeman in the gulf will reduce tension in the area.

Dr Hammadi said that when we have sufficient indications that the Egyptian president wants to play the role of policeman in the area, we will declare our stand on this.

Regarding the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, Dr Hammadi said there is almost unanimity on how to solve the question. We are against intervention by any state in any Arab problem.

Regarding his country's relations with the United States, Dr Hammadi said that the United States voiced its desire to reestablish relations and proposed this to Iraq. (?Our reply) was that Iraq (?severed) relations for reasons that still hold. When the U.S. stand changes, we will reconsider our stand because the severance of relations is not permanent.

SADDAM HUSAYN MEETS JORDANIAN, PDRY, YAR MINISTERS

JN041550 Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 March--Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received in his office this afternoon Hasan Ibrahim, [Jordanian] minister of state for foreign affairs, and the PDRY and YAR foreign ministers in the presence of the Iraqi foreign minister and minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting they discussed the situation between the two Yemens, the extent of the two sides' adherence to the cease-fire agreement and the course of action at the Arab foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to convene in Kuwait this evening.

Earlier Hasan Ibrahim met with YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj at the latter's request.

Ibrahim will leave for Kuwait this afternoon to head the Jordanian delegation to the Arab League's emergency meeting due to convene there this evening.

GOVERNMENT 'DOES NOT OBJECT' TO BARZANI'S BURIAL IN IRAQ

JN041330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 March--The Iraqi Government announced that it does not object to the burial of Mustafa Barzani in "any part of Iraq."

This was stated by an official source at the Interior Ministry today. He said that death has its sanctity.

Barzani died of lung cancer at Georgetown Hospital in the United States last Thursday.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BANGLADESH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

JN021831 Baghdad INA in English 1650 GMT 2 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, March 2, INA--An Iraqi-Bangladesh communique issued in Baghdad and Dacca this evening strongly condemned continual Zionist aggression on the Arab people and Zionist occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories.

The communique said the two governments fully support the Palestinian people's struggle, their inalienable rights to their homeland, Palestine, and their particular right to establish their own state and for self-determination.

The communique on the visit of Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman to Iraq at invitation from President al-Bakr stressed the necessity of active efforts being exerted to implement U.N. General Assembly resolutions on the creasion of a new international economic order (NIEO).

The talks between the two sides were marked by mutual understanding and both expressed satisfaction at the level of development in the bilateral relations.

They stressed determination to further consolidate their relations in the economic, educational, cultural and technical fields to the mutual interests of their peoples.

President al-Bakr briefed his guest on the Iraqi-Syrian decision to work jointly for merger of their two countries in accordance with the Joint National Action Charter. The Bangladesh president appreciated these efforts exerted in fraternal spirit on the way of Arab unity.

The two presidents reviewed the current international situation and stressed the common stand of their governments providing for support to peoples against imperialism and neocolonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid and for national independence and full sovereignty of these countries over their own natural resources.

The communique said the two presidents expressed support to African national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa. They expressed support to the UN General Assembly resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism.

The two sides expressed support to the non-aligned movement and for regarding the Indian Ocean and its approaches as a zone of peace in accordance with resolutions of the non-aligned conferences and of the U.N. General Assembly. President al-Bakr accepted an invitation to visit Bangladesh whose date will be fixed later.

[The report on the joint communique carried by Dacca Overseas Service in English at 0445 GMT on 3 March adds: "The communique noted that a protocol on manpower between the governments of the two countries was signed by the Bangladesh minister for manpower development and the Iraqi minister of labor and social welfare." It further reports: "The communique says that the two sides pay special attention to the problems of the developing countries whose condition is still deteriorating."]

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES PDRY COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

JN031901 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn this afternoon received Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, PDRY minister of communications and transportation. During the meeting, the PDRY minister conveyed a message to his majesty from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY People's Assembly, dealing with the general situation on the borders between the two parts of Yemen. King Husayn handed the visiting minister a message addressed to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il dealing with the same subject.

His majesty expressed the desire of Jordan and that of the other Arab countries to spare blood in the two parts of Yemen and restore calm and a normal situation between them. His majesty added that Jordan, along with Syria, Iraq and the other Arab countries, is determined to continue the efforts in this regard for the sake of defending Arab security and the pan-Arab future.

The meeting was attended by chief of the Royal Court Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim.

IBRAHIM BRIEFS HUSAYN ON ARAB MEDIATION IN YEMEN

JN031858 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today received Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim. During the meeting, Ibrahim briefed his majesty on the Jordanian-Syrian-Iraqi mediation between the two parts of Yemen and on the cease-fire agreement reached between the two fraternal countries.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS KING HUSAYN, DEPARTS

JN031906 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received in his office in the army general command Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Price Sa'ud al-Faysal. During the meeting, the Saudi foreign minister conveyed to his majesty a message from His Majesty Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with the border crisis between the two parts of Yemen. His majesty and the Saudi foreign minister discussed the various aspects of the situation within the framework of the joint Arab interests. King Husayn asked Prince al-Faysal to convey his greetings to his majesty the Saudi king.

His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Amman this evening following a short visit to Jordan. He was seen off by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

PLO DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 1 MARCH

JN011618 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The PLO delegation under Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Amman via Ar-Ramtha this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the PLO delegation met with King Husayn and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and held further talks with several officials. The talks dealt with the situation in the area and with the status of Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories.

In a statement before leaving Ar-Ramtha border post, Qaddumi expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan. He said that his talks with Jordanian officials dealt with the situation in the area and were successful and fruitful.

He was seen off by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and acting minister of state for foreign affairs; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the provincial governor of Ar-Ramtha District; the director of police in Ar-Ramtha; and the director of the PLO office in Amman.

KING HUSAYN VISITS ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND

JN031959 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, this morning paid a visit to the Armed Forces General Command where he met with Armed Forces Commander in Chief Staff Lt Gen ash-Sahrif Zayd ibn Shakir and senior command officers.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Defense Minister Mudar Badran, his excellency the chief of the royal court and the court minister.

TRADE TALK WITH ITALY CONCLUDED 3 MARCH

JN031546 Amman JNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 March--Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola has expressed interest in the participation of Italian firms in Jordanian development projects, particularly in electricity, irrigation, construction of dams and railways and some tourist projects.

This interest was expressed during the final session of talks held between the Italian and Jordanian delegations at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today.

The Jordanian side was headed by Industry and Trade Minister Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, while the Italian side was headed by Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola.

The two sides agreed that an Italian delegation of specialists will visit Jordan during the second half of this year to discuss setting up joint development projects. The two sides also agreed to allocate a number of scholarships to train Jordanians in Italian universities and scientific institutions.

ENERGY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ABU DHABI CONFERENCE

JN032052 Amman JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 3 March--A delegation led by Minister of Industry and Trade Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, head of the National Energy Committee, left Amman today for Abu Dhabi to attend the first Arab energy conference scheduled to begin there today.

BUTRUS TO LEAVE FOR KUWAIT, ANSWERS QUESTIONS

NC031420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus will leave Beirut for Kuwait at 1830 today to attend the special Arab League Council meeting to be held tomorrow at foreign ministers' level. The delegation to accompany Minister Butrus will include Ambassador Nadim Dimashqiyah, Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh and the minister's private secretary, Samir Mubarak.

Minister Butrus has stated that his presence in Kuwait will provide him with an opportunity to hold peripheral contacts on Lebanese issues, particularly because most of the Arab foreign ministers will attend the meeting.

Asked why the Arab world has acted quickly to put an end to the fighting between the two parts of Yemen, but is still moving slowly with regard to events in Lebanon, Minister Butrus said: The Arab world made moves when the events in Lebanon began. That these moves did not immediately produce the desired results does not mean that the Arab world has made no moves. Although there is some connection between what happens in one part of the Middle East and what happens in another, the events in Lebanon have their own characteristics distinct from what takes place in other areas. It is difficult to adopt a precise rule for comparison and say that there is a similarity even though similar factors might perform a role here and there. I want to say something which I deem important: One of the keys to the solution in Lebanon is, to a certain extent, in the hands of the Lebanese themselves--despite the fact that regional and external, Arab and international, considerations play a considerable role in the Lebanese issue. However, another aspect of the issue is the Lebanese aspect itself--the dialog among the Lebanese themselves. We must not lose sight of this.

Asked if there was anything new in the question of the withdrawal of the Saudi contingent from Lebanon, Minister Butrus said: I have nothing to add to what was said 2 days ago.

The minister was then asked: Have you given specific instructions to our embassy in Saudi Arabia to officially request that the Saudi contingent not be withdrawn?

He answered: Had we not given some instructions to our embassy in Saudi Arabia to do what is necessary, then we would have utterly failed in carrying out one of our main duties.

ADF COMMANDER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN DAMASCUS

NC040658 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Col Sami al-Khatib, the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF]. last night returned from Damascus, where he had consultations with Syrian officials on the situation in the Syrian-dominated ADF. Al-Khatib immediately proceeded to B'abda Palace to brief the president of the republic on the outcome of his talks, after which he telephoned the prime minister for the same reason.

AL-HUSS ON STATUS OF ARMY OFFICERS IN SOUTH

NC031435 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has stated that the Lebanese Government told the UN forces command in the south several months ago that the Lebanese border officers are neither authorized to speak for the Lebanese Government nor represent it, and have no capacity whatsoever in the area. These officers were referred to a military court several months ago and their salaries have been withheld since then. The salaries of all officers in the border area have been withheld since January.

ISRAEL REPORTEDLY MASSING TROOPS IN SOUTH LEBANON

NC041039 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 4 March--According to reports from south Lebanon this morning, Israel is massing a large number of troops in the eastern sector of south Lebanon, an area which is under the control of the UN forces. These reports also say that the past few days have seen further coordination and joint activity between the Israeli forces and the rightist militias under the command of Maj Sa'd Haddad. Meanwhile, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR reports today that the Israelis recently supplied Haddad's forces with an additional number of vehicles, including 18 tanks. The vehicles entered the area under the control of Sa'd Haddad through the Kafr Killa Gate--one of the gates opened by Israel in the border fence during the Lebanese civil war. The newspaper also says that Israeli transport vehicles unloaded ammunition in the Marj 'Uyun Barracks two nights ago and returned in the morning to the occupied territories. The newspaper adds that Major Haddad, accompanied by an Israeli officer, recently inspected the areas of (Talatbin) and (Ad-Dardarah), where a number of artillery posts have been erected.

AL-HUSS ON POSITION OF SAUDI CONTINGENT

NC041836 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Answering a question regarding Saudi Arabia's decision to withdraw its contingent from the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: Although the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia still has not abandoned its decision to withdraw its contingent from the ADF, the implementation of the decision is in fact frozen pending the outcome of the current contacts in this respect. He added: We have high hopes that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will reconsider this decision, especially because the positive and effective role played by the Saudi forces cannot be efficiently and responsibly spared in view of the present delicate circumstances in Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Huss also said: We need not recall here the basic role played by Saudi Arabia in the making of the Arab decision that created the ADF at the Riyadh summit, its role at the Cairo summit conference and its role in developing the tasks of the Saudi forces after the Bayt ad-Din conference in response to the requirements of the severe circumstances which prevailed and continue to prevail in Lebanon.

In conclusion, the prime minister said: Since the conditions which necessitated assigning special missions to the Saudi forces in Lebanon still exist, we are anxious to continue our endeavors to keep the Saudi forces in Lebanon so that they may continue to play their noble role at this critical stage.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD CABLES PDRY LEADER 3 MAR

JN032025 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text of cable from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, on 3 March]

[Text] Brother chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il:

We have received with satisfaction the news of the agreement that was reached Friday evening between the governments of the PDRY and the YAR to spare the blood and to preserve Arab energies in the two parts of fraternal Yemen.

While appreciating your response and that of your brothers in Aden to achieve what we have worked for, including the immediate halt to fratricide, we also appreciate your keenness to implement what has been agreed upon. The adherence of all parties will contribute to creating the appropriate atmosphere for a positive and constructive dialog between the brothers for solving all outstanding issues and the problems between the two parts of Yemen and for achieving stability, prosperity and pan-Arab aspirations. Signed: Your brother, Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD CABLES YAR PRESIDENT 3 MAR

JN032027 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text of cable from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on 3 March]

[Text] Brother President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih:

We express our satisfaction over what has been agreed upon between the governments of the PDRY and the YAR to spare the blood and to preserve Arab energies in the two parts of Yemen. We also appreciate your position and response as well as your keenness to achieve our objectives, including the immediate halt of fratricide. We also appreciate your wisdom and action in placing the Yemeni people's interests above all considerations.

While calling on all parties to adhere to the implemention of the agreement which provides for sparing blood and saving the brothers further tragedies, we also assert that the frank and positive dialog between brothers is the best way to resolve all the current issues and outstanding problems. This dialog is bound to create the ideal atmosphere to enable our Arab people in Yemen to realize their prosperity and pan-Arab aspirations.

Signed: Your brother Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES IRAQI RCC MEMBERS 3 MAR

JN032138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] At 1840 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Ja'far Qasim Hammudi and Burhan 'Abd ar-Rahman, members of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] in fraternal Iraq. The meeting was attended by Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and 'Abdallah al-Ahmad, Ahmad-al-Hasan, and Mut'ib Shinan, members of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Hammudi and 'Abd ar-Rahman conveyed the greetings of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and those of Saddam Husayn, RCC vice chairman, to President al-Asad. The discussion during the meeting centered on the situation in the Arab area, the stages that have so far been reached in the implementation of the Joint National Action Charter between fraternal Syria and Iraq and the unity steps between the two countries.

At the end of the meeting, President al-Asad asked them to convey his greetings to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES IRAQI DELEGATION, MAKES STATEMENT

JN042327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received at 1300 today Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and chairman of the Iraqi side to the Higher Education and Scientific Research Committee stemming from the Higher Political Committee of the Joint National Action Charter; Muhammad Mahjub, RCC member and minister of education; Dr 'Isam 'Abd 'Ali, Iraqi minister of higher education and scientific research; and the Iraqi ambassador in Damascus. The meeting was attended by Syrian Education Minister Zuhayr Mashariqah and Higher Education Minister Dr Shakir al-Fahham.

During the meeting, they discussed the executive steps which the two countries are taking toward achieving unity of the intellectual, educational and scientific structure and of establishing a strong base to unify education and higher education laws, regulations and curriculum. They also discussed the achievements of the subcommittees entrusted with the task of finding the means necessary to achieve the basic goal of giving momentum to the unionist march between the two fraternal countries.

Prime Minister al-Halabi expressed his extreme satisfaction over the achievements in organized action undertaken by the committees as well as the positive results being reached on the path of establishing a unified base for educational and scientific research. Prime Minister al-Halabi expressed his extreme satisfaction over the achievements in organized action undertaken by the committees as well as the positive results being reached on the path of establishing a unified base for educational and scientific research. Prime Minister al-Halabi emphasized that the efforts being made will achieve the unionist goal which will have a great effect on the two countries and on the Arab world.

In Baghdad, Dr Haytham al-Kilani, minister plenipotentiary at the Syrian Foreign Ministry and member of the joint Syrian-Iraqi subcommittee for foreign affairs, said that the subcommittee is about to complete the drafting of unified regulations for foreign service in the foreign ministries of the two countries.

In a statement he made today to INA, Dr al-Kilani said that the unified regulations include the necessary measures to achieve unity of the headquarters and diplomatic missions of the two foreign ministries.

In Baghdad also, the joint Syrian-Iraqi working committee resumed its meetings this evening to study the unification of the curriculum, bylaws, and regulations involving the internal security forces. The committee discussed several matters related to these questions.

ALGERIA

FDRY MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BENDJEDID

LD041432 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Nasr Nasir 'Ali, South Yemeni minister of labor, last night handed to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, a message from President 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il regarding the conflict between Aden and San'a'. The South Yemeni minister, who was received soon after his arrival in Algiers by the president of the republic in the presence of Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, left the capital last night.

LIBYA

GENERAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES ASSUME POWER 2 MAR

LD022225 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 2 March, JANA--The thorough and complete establishment of the people's authority in Libya has been accomplished as people's committees have replaced today the government everywhere.

The people's congresses which include all the people's masses have replaced the Revolutionary Command Council, and the people's committees have replaced the Secretariat of the Interior which came to an end. Thus one of the governments of the international community vanishes by the masses' legitimacy through the establishment of the Jamahiriyah which means the rule of the people. The army will also vanish by the establishment of the armed people.

With regard to the wealth it has been distributed among the people where the house belongs to its occupier and wage workers have been transformed into partners and the land belongs to nobody.

GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS NAMES RULING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LD022230 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1523 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In reaffirmation of the document proclaiming the people's authority and the revolutionary declaration of borther Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution dated 1 September 1978, and the deliberations of the General People's Congress at its second extraordinary session meeting 1 to 2 March 1978, the General People's Committee [GPC] has decided:

Article I

The GPC will be formed as follows:

1. [Name, title indistinct]
2. 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qu'ud, secretary for liaison
3. Muhammad Ali al-Jadi, secretary of the GPC for justice
4. Dr Muftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary of the GPC for health
5. 'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk, secretary for petroleum
6. Muhammad al-Manqush, secretary of the GPC for housing
7. Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, secretary of the GPC for economy
8. Muhammad as-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the GPC for the treasury
9. Dr Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif, secretary of the GPC for education

10. Dr 'Umar Ahmad al-Maqsi, secretary of the GPC for light industries
11. Jum'ah al-Arbash, secretary of the GPC for electricity
12. Nuri al-Favturi al-Madani, secretary of the GPC for communications and maritime transport
13. Abu Zayid 'Umar Durda, secretary of the GPC for municipalities
14. Muftah Ali Ku'aybah, secretary of the GPC for Jamahiriyah sport
15. Dr Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary
16. Usa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the GPC for planning
17. Bashir Judah, secretary of the GPC for land reclamation and [words indistinct]
18. 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, secretary for heavy industries
19. Muhammad az-Zuwwayi, secretary of the GPC for information
20. Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, secretary of the GPC for the civil service
21. Ibrahim (Tiji) Hasan, secretary of the GPC for social security

Article II

This decision is to be published in the official gazette and comes into force on the day it is issued.

[Signed] General People's Congress, issued in Tripoli, 2 March 1979.

JANA EXPLAINS DEMOCRATIC REFORMS 4 MARCH

LD041338 Tripoli JANA in English 0920 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

["Authority Separated From Revolution"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Mar 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Authority was separated from the revolution last Friday when Colonel Mu/ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his colleagues in the revolution's leadership gave up their posts in the General People's Congress to concentrate, with revolutionary committees under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, on revolutionary work amongst the masses to achieve the revolution's goals.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had earlier said once and again that what had happened on the first of September 1969 should not be construed as a mere military coup aimed at seizing power.... It was not, moreover, a small-scale reform movement, but a revolution to topple all worn-out political, economic and social ideas whose downfall was inevitable, and to establish new concepts emanating from and conforming to the spirit of the age, which looked to the future with honour.

The principles and goals of the Great First of September Revolution were crystallised in the Third World theory enunciated by the revolution's leader in his Green Book of which two chapters have been published. The first chapter deals with the problem of democracy, whereas the second chapter deals with economic problems. The third chapter, due to be published soon, deals with societal problems.

The solution to the problem of democracy lies in the abolition of various forms of present government in the world to be replaced by people's authority. Present forms of government monopolise authority or exercise it for the people and in the people's absence while the people are relegated to spectator status. This is an insult to the people's dignity and a permanent accusation of its (?incapacity) to rule itself by itself and decide upon its own affairs as it sees fit, not as its deputies deem appropriate. People's authority, then, is the alternative to one man's, a class, a party's, a sect's or a tribe's rule, since this means people's self rule through people's congresses and committees.

As for economic problems, these are solved through efforts to destroy all aspects of exploitation and monopoly [word indistinct] individuals or classes of society's wealth, thus leading to the dicta "land is no one's property" and "the house belongs to its occupant" and "partners, not wage earners" and "in necessity lies freedom". These dicta will witness the establishment of new socialism which will end all shackles of oppression, cruelty, exploitation and political and economic hegemony. Such important issues, which transform all established yet outmoded political and economic systems and herald the new era of the masses where authority, wealth and arms are in the hands of the masses, calls for a continuous effort and ceaseless struggle not at the summit of authority but amidst the masses and their broad bases.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has willed himself to the revolution's cause ever since he was a secondary school student. He has now completely devoted himself, with staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Lieutenant-Colonel Mustapha al-Kharrubi and Major al-Khuwaylidp al-Humaydi (members of the former General Secretariat of the General People's Congress) and revolutionary committees for revolutionary work within the masses agitating them for further exercise in authority and guiding them towards the achievement of these great goals.

As concerns the army, in implementation of the document announcing people's authority, defence of the homeland is the responsibility of every citizen. No one person should defend another...in order to achieve this end, the process of training all citizens on carrying arms is progressing smoothly. At one stage, a society with an armed people will be achieved and the traditional regular army will disappear, removing one of the major sources terrorising people, together with authority and wealth.

Through the process of separating authority from the revolution, all traditional forms of rule would have been eradicated in the Jamahiriyah under which the state is split into head of government, army and people.... Instead of this, a people directly ruling itself through 178 people's congresses would take over, including professional congresses. These people's congresses in the Jamahiriyah are the source of all authority, decisions and plans governing all aspects of life whether internally or externally, and whether long or short-term.

In implementation of the direct people's democracy theory drawn out and defined by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in the Green Book's first chapter, the decisions and recommendations of people's congresses are to be transferred through these congress' secretaries to the General People's Congress. The General People's Congress is no more than a higher drafting committee which reviews and coordinates all action referred to it and comes out with laws, resolutions and recommendations. People's committees, which run secretariats (ministries) and other utilities, will then execute these laws, resolutions and recommendations to the letter. By this method, people's committees formed directly from the masses of people's congresses, will have replaced the government's administration in executing resolutions and recommendations of people's congresses and drafted by the General People's Congress.

SUDAN

HEAD OF SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY OFFICE DEPORTED

JN030900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 3 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 3 March--The Sudanese authorities have deported Husayn Mansur, chief of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY bureau in Khartoum, after detaining him for 22 hours.

SANA reports that the Sudanese security forces led Mansur from the agency's office in the Sudanese capital last Wednesday night and detained him until dawn yesterday, when he was deported, along with his wife and two children.

SANA adds that the Sudanese authorities prevented Mansur from contacting anyone while in detention and only allowed his wife and two children to leave with him following intervention by the Syrian Arab Embassy in Khartoum.

SANA says that the Sudanese authorities did not disclose the reason for the deportation, but it was understood that it was due to the news reports that the correspondent was dispatching about the true situation inside Sudan, where there is opposition to Ja'far Numayri's policy, which is similar to that of Egypt's Anwar as-Sadat, and dissatisfaction at the conditions prevailing in the country.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO LEADER ON 'FUTILE' TALKS WITH MOROCCO

LD031508 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1226 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--A senior official of the POLISARIO movement today disclosed that futile talks have been held with Morocco to settle the question of the Western Sahara. Mohamed Lamine, head of the Saharan Government, in a statement to KUNA stated that the meeting was held in an African capital but produced no definite results "because the Moroccan delegation put forward illogical proposals."

Mr Lamine refused to name the venue or the date of the meeting and only described the Moroccan proposals as not responding to the legitimate aspirations of the Saharan people. The POLISARIO front backed by Algeria is demanding the right to self-determination while Morocco considers this region, which it partitioned with Mauritania following Spain's withdrawal 3 years ago, as part of its territory.

Despite the failure of the talks Mr Lamine described the talks as "an admission" by Morocco "of the Saharan reality." He said that the POLISARIO delegation was headed by him while Morocco was represented by a large number of King Hassan II's advisers including Col Ahmed Dlimi, Ahmed Bensouda and Reda Ghedira.

As for Spain's role Lamine said that it bears a great responsibility for the existing situation in Western Sahara. He expressed his hope that the Moroccan Government will help find a solution to a problem it helped create. With regard to France he said that the POLISARIO front has not received from it any proposal to settle the problem as yet. He added that if France really wants to play a role then it ought to be in line with the United Nations' frank resolutions regarding the liquidation of colonialism in the Sahara.

In reply to a question about Senegal's position, the head of the Saharan Government said that the presence of "French" foreign military bases in this African country does not entitle it to play any role in the peace efforts. He went on to add that Senegal "has not as yet solved its own national sovereignty problem."

DINITZ COMMENTS ON CARTER-BEGIN MEETING

TA021145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Simha Dinitz, former Israeli ambassador to Washington, expressed optimism about the expected results of the Begin-Carter talks. He said this is an opportunity for Israel and the United States to reach a common understanding on strategic needs and interests regarding the Middle East. Mr Dinitz does not expect U.S. pressure to be exerted on Israel. The former ambassador spoke at the journalists' club in Tel Aviv.

Begin Report to Yadin

TA021426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin said that he has received a detailed report from the prime minister about the latter's meeting with President Carter.

He gained the impression that the atmosphere at the meeting was indeed friendly. Yadin shares the prime minister's feeling that the meeting was encouraging. However, Professor Yadin did say that if the United States took positions in the negotiations resembling those of Egypt, it would be necessary to clarify matters between Israel and the Americans before returning to direct negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

'No Progress' Reported

NC030900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent in Washington, Eli Nisan, says that no progress was made in the two meetings held yesterday between Prime Minister Begin and President Carter, nor in the subsequent meeting between Begin and Secretary of State Vance.

The Israeli side continues to express reserve and adheres to its positions concerning U.S. proposals aimed at promoting the peace agreement; the U.S. side has not submitted any new proposals.

Yesterday, a member of the Israeli delegation denied an assertion made by a top-level source at President Carter's office that Israel has hardened its stance. The Israeli source told our correspondent that there was no change in the Israeli position and that this position has been fully explained to the Americans. The Israeli source added that the serious crisis mentioned by the prime minister upon his arrival in Washington referred to the talks with Egypt and not the talks between Israel and the United States. The source went on to say: There is no crisis between us and the United States; however, there are explicit differences that have not been settled as yet.

Patir on Talks

NC041715 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0630 GMT 4 Mar 79 NC

[Text] In order to learn about the talks that were held last night between Prime Minister Begin and President Carter and about forthcoming events, our correspondent in Washington, Rafi Mann, talked about an hour ago with the prime minister's press adviser, Dan Patir. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Patir, were the talks between Prime Minister Begin and President Carter concluded last night?

[Answer] If this is a formal question, I have to tell you that there is no place for such a question because the entire proceedings of the talks since Thursday evening have been informal. This was a dialog between the two leaders of the executive branches of the two countries. This dialog was conducted informally and, as a matter of fact, reached its summing-up stage today. I mean it was informal from the point of view of its contents. The prime minister and his wife were invited for dinner at the White House by the President and his wife. The dinner was held in the President's private living quarters. After dinner, which lasted an hour, the President and the prime minister met alone for 2 hours and held a very comprehensive talk which, as a matter of fact, included the whole subject of the negotiations as well as bilateral matters and the overall situation in the area. So, I would say, from the point of view of the subject matter of the talks, this was a summing-up conversation. From a formal point of view it is certainly possible--and I am not making any insinuations--that more contacts will be held (?in a short time), between the host and his guest. The prime minister will be staying in Washington for about 2 more days, and if this interview is going to be relayed on the IDF on Sunday--because it is still Saturday here in Washington--then the prime minister will be in Washington today, Sunday, and tomorrow, Monday.

[Question] Did the prime minister hear any new proposals from President Carter concerning the continuation of the negotiations?

[Answer] I will tell you in advance that I will not go into details on today's talks but, one way or another, all I can tell you is that the well-known Israeli positions--and I am not saying anything new about them and neither did the prime minister say anything new about them--these positions were (?explained) to the President by the prime minister in the best possible way. As far as we are concerned, matters have been fully clarified as a result of the past 3 days.

[Question] The media here are also describing this visit--as they described it before this meeting--as heading for failure, a failure by Israel to extricate the talks from the crisis in which they have been bogged down. Do you and the prime minister share this assessment?

[Answer] I certainly do not. On this occasion, I would like to clarify two matters. We are definitely not of the opinion that the negotiating process has reached an impasse or a failure from which there is no deliverance.

[Question] The Americans have described this visit as the last opportunity to extricate the negotiations.

[Answer] I certainly do not share this view--I even reject this description. He [not further specified] has explicitly said that there is no such thing as a last chance for the negotiations. There will be more and more opportunities. The question is how to exploit these opportunities. We have explored this latest opportunity, I believe, in the best possible manner: by means of clarifications and explanations. It is possible that it is now the Egyptians' turn to provide clarifications. This will probably be done in the near future--I am not saying whether there will be a break--but this is a time to consider matters and clarify them.

I would say that the time for clarifications and thinking is part of the continuation of the negotiating process. The second point for clarification--with your permission--is that, judging by this evening's talks and earlier talks, it has been unequivocally established that there is no crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations. This is a well-founded impression.

[Question] Before this visit, the Americans said that there is a great urgency to achieve a settlement. Doesn't Israel share this assessment?

[Answer] No. I do not think this is so. Israel does believe that there is an urgency and a necessity to achieve a settlement, but one cannot achieve a settlement only because there is the time factor. Time (?is part) of the process. If this process requires a little more time, it will not impair the urgency or the necessity of a settlement. As far as Israel is concerned, we favor achieving a settlement and we do recognize its great urgency and necessity. For its part, Israel will spare no effort in order to achieve it.

[Question] What are the prime minister's plans for the remainder of his stay in the United States?

[Answer] The plan for tomorrow--Washington time--or today--Israel time--on Sunday, the prime minister will face the U.S. public, if you wish, in a program called "Issues and Answers" which is relayed by the ABC network at noon. I think he will have personal meetings on Sunday [word indistinct]. On Monday, he will meet with members of the congressional Foreign Relations Committee. He will also meet with central figures of the media in the U.S. capital, that is, with those who in fact formulate and influence opinions in all the U.S. communications media. The prime minister will also stay 2 days in New York and meet with the organized Jewish public and with prominent representatives of the communications media. I can only say--as one who will have to deal with this problem--that the main problem will be to pare down the great number of requests we have received from all the communications media to meet the prime minister. Time does not permit all of these interviews. We will be able to respond to only a small part of these requests. However, these will also need time and effort.

[Question] Thank you, Dan Patir. [end recording]

Yadin Comment

TA041601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Mar 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi talked with Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin following today's Cabinet session.

[Begin recording] [Question] Professor Yadin, has any progress been reached in the talks between the prime minister and the President of the United States, according to the reports received here in Jerusalem?

[Answer] As had been said in the beginning, the prime minister went to talk with the U.S. President on three subjects: continuation of the negotiations, developments in the region and bilateral problems between Israel and the United States.

In everything concerning our relations with the United States--I think the prime minister has already stated this; and, by the way, I also said so--the atmosphere was good, and I think the prime minister and the delegation managed to explain to the President and to his aides Israel's position on all the issues. I think also that in reviewing the developments in the Middle East there was understanding in analyzing the situation. As I understand the situation at this moment, the meetings at which the Israeli delegation headed by the prime minister attempted to clarify our positions to the President--which was one of the objectives--these talks reached, in point of fact, their end this morning. Now we have to await, today or in the next few days, proposals on behalf of the United States that would suggest how, in view of this situation, in view of the clarifications they heard, the negotiations should be continued.

[Question] Are there any indications that President as-Sadat will come to the United States next week?

[Answer] I cannot comment on this subject, and not only because I don't want to. As I said before regarding how the negotiations will proceed now--we have to wait for proposals on the part of the United States. It is difficult to know what the developments concerning this subject will be before such proposals are submitted.

[Question] Is it known, even before the United States has presented its proposals, whether the Israeli position has led to some narrowing of the gaps between Israel and the United States?

[Answer] I can't say at the moment, because the problem is complicated. The gaps are chiefly between us and Egypt. The United States here plays the role of negotiator and it presents proposals, changes them, and from time to time raises new proposals. Depending on the nature of the proposals we shall receive about how to continue the negotiations--I think through this, too, we shall get an answer to your question.

[Question] Do you think there is a formula that would facilitate continuing the negotiations despite the gap in the positions?

[Answer] I think our position is that the negotiations must be continued. How to continue the negotiations--here we are waiting, and I suppose not only we are waiting--for proposals from the United States. [end recording]

BEGIN TO LAUNCH INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

NC031010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent in Washington reports that as soon as the talks between Prime Minister Begin and President Carter are concluded, Mr Begin will launch an information campaign to explain Israel's position to the U.S. public and U.S. Jews. This step is being taken in view of the possible failure of the talks which might lead to a rift in U.S.-Israeli relations.

The prime minister has scheduled meetings with delegates of the House of Representatives, with the full Senate and with the Presidents' Club of U.S. Jewish Organizations.

The next meeting between Begin and Carter--the third since Mr Begin's arrival in Washington the day before yesterday--will take place tonight when the Sabbath ends. This meeting will decide whether talks will continue tomorrow.

CABINET TO MEET TO ASSESS CARTER'S NEW INITIATIVE 5 MARCH

TA050602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Mar 79 TA

[Excerpts] Last night, President Carter submitted new proposals to Prime Minister Begin. The Israeli Cabinet is convening this morning for an extraordinary session to form an opinion about these proposals. Today the Egyptian president is to make what he calls an important announcement. The details of Carter's new proposals are being kept secret. An Israeli source described them as important, interesting and substantially different from the previous initiatives.

The prime minister transmitted the proposals to the Cabinet ministers in Jerusalem via telephone immediately following his meeting with the U.S. President and, to repeat, the Cabinet will be meeting today at a special session. Thus, the reaction to the proposals may reach Washington during the prime minister's stay there.

POST: U.S. TO PROBE NABULUS SETTLEMENT PLAN

TA041539 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Mar 79 p 1 TA

[By Ian Black and Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv received a request from the State Department in Washington on Friday for details of a reported plan to build a new Jewish city south of Nabulus in Samaria.

Cabinet sources told the Jerusalem POST last night that the government has not yet decided whether to establish a settlement--which has been compared in scope to Qiryat Arba' adjoining Hebron--in the area.

A U.S. Embassy official told the POST last night that a "routine request" had been received for further details about the report. This was the "normal response" to reports of planned Jewish settlement activity in the administered territories, he said.

The official took issue with the tone of an Israeli radio report yesterday, which said that a State Department spokesman had announced that the embassy in Tel Aviv would "request clarifications" from Israel about the report.

In diplomatic language, to "request clarifications" is an accepted way of indicating displeasure. The U.S. official insisted that his embassy was merely responding to the request from Washington "in the normal manner of doing these things."

Indeed, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem last night confirmed to the POST that no such American request had reached the ministry. If one was received, the spokesman said, there would almost certainly be some Israeli response, but this would not necessarily come from the Foreign Ministry, which could pass the request on to the appropriate quarters.

It has become accepted U.S. practice recently to conduct such enquiries whenever there are reports of settlement plans in the administered territories.

At last Wednesday's Cabinet meeting Prime Minister Menahem Begin said he favored establishment of a Jewish settlement near Nabulus. But the ministers agreed that implementation would require specific approval by the Ministerial Defense Committee and possibly the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

The chairman of the Ministerial Settlement Committee, Ari'el Sharon, told the POST last night there has been no change in the Cabinet's position on Jewish settlement near Nabulus. The decisions "exist as they have been taken in the past," he said.

The decision on the settlement, adopted by the Ministerial Defense Committee on January 7, saw the Elon More Gush Emunim group as the potential nucleus. Militants of the group were persuaded by ministers Sharon and Zevulun Hammer to return to Camp Qaddum from the site near Nabulus after the decision. They assured them a settlement would be established.

The weekend reports that Begin, Hammer and Sharon have decided in principle to establish the settlement near Nabulus evoked sharp comments from MK's Me'ir Pa'il (Shelli) and Yossi Sarid (Alinement). Pa'il said that "If the reports are true, no wonder Israel is being accused of torpedoing the peace process," and Sarid claimed that the majority in the country opposes settlements in the Samarian hill country.

ISRAEL TO PAY SALARIES OF HADDAD'S ARMY IN LEBANON

TA021210 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Mar 79 p 1 TA

[Text] Israel has pronounced its willingness to pay the salaries of Maj Sa'd Haddad and his men in southern Lebanon, since the Lebanese Government has stopped paying their salaries.

The Israeli decision was reported to Haddad by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman during his tour of the area last week.

It has been learned that Israel will pay Haddad's Army an annual sum of 50 million Israeli pounds.

JEEPS FOR HADDAD FORCES ARRIVE WITH DUTCH UNIFIL SHIPMENT

TA021200 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Mar 79 p 2 TA

[By H. Bo'az, HA'ARETZ correspondent in The Netherlands]

[Excerpts] Amsterdam, 1 March (exclusive to HA'ARETZ). The discovery of jeeps consigned to the Christian militias on a ship that arrived in Haifa yesterday with a consignment of vehicles for the Dutch UNIFIL group has gained considerable publicity in Holland. The existence of the consignment for Major Haddad's forces on board the German freighter was reported to Dutch correspondents in Israel by a Dutch UNIFIL soldier who traveled on that ship.

The Dutch press fears that the discovery of the jeeps consigned to the militias is liable to harm the neutrality of the Dutch UNIFIL unit. The Netherlands Defense Ministry emphasized that nothing is known about the additional freight.

The vehicles that are consigned to the militias were purchased from the U.S. Army in Germany by a German junk agent, who sold them to an unknown merchant in Israel.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI SPEAKS IN QOM ON 1 MARCH

LD022015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1320 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom--live]

[Excerpts] I take refuge in God against the accursed satan. In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate, I thank you, the Iranian nation, for your sentiments. I will not forget you, suffering nation. I cannot thank you enough. I beseech the blessed and almighty God for health and happiness for the Iranian nation.

The Iranian nation, with its life blood, has revived Islam. It has given a new life to Islam and to Muslims. It frustrated some 300 years of efforts by colonialism and by foreigners. For some 300 years the foreigners made propaganda, propaganda against Islam, propaganda against all religions, propaganda against ecclesiasticism, and in the era of this father and his son [Reza Shah and Mohamed Reza Pahlavi] this propaganda reached its zenith. During these past 50 years, foreign agents trod under foot all the heritage of our nation. This father and son perpetrated acts of treason which have blackened the face of history. This father and son have committed crimes in Iran the [words indistinct] we cannot mention. They destroyed our manpower. More important than manpower, they strove to keep our youth backward, to keep our universities backward, to prevent our scientific schools from carrying out their work.

I should thank you, people of Qom, for the fact that in the course of the uprising during the past year or 2 you have frustrated all their plans and driven out of your realm the agents of colonialism; and the rest who are left will also be driven out. You have cut off the hand of colonialism. You have cut off the hands of the profiteers and the international plunderers. You have given your blood, young men, but your blood and you young men were for the benefit of Islam. Islam is far dearer than that we should fear the sacrifice of our blood or the martyrdom of our youth along its path.

Islam has had a great many martyrs. The prince of the faithful [Imam 'Ali bin Abi Talib] may God's peace be upon him--is the martyr of Islam and was martyred for Islam. Husayn bin 'Ali [Imam Husayn] may God's peace be upon him--was martyred along the path of Islam. We do not fear martyrdom. We do not fear giving our lives. You, the Iranian nation, who with your blood and youth have (?revived) Islam, have cut off the hand of foreigners. You have done us all a favor. I am obligated to you all. I am the servant of you all. I cannot be thankful enough for the blessing which has been granted us by those zealous people of Iran. Throughout Iran, I cannot thank them enough.

You have travelled this path and reached this stage. These people have left Iran and have left us with a realm in ruins and flourishing graveyards. They have developed our graveyards with the tombs of young people and have destroyed our realm. The chaos and disturbances in our country are such that one could not alleviate them in 1 or 2 years--I mean, in a short while. They require that the entire Iranian nation, the entire Iranian nation should join hands and should build together on these ruins. They should not sit around for the government to do the building. The government cannot build it. They should not sit around for the spiritual leaders to do the building. The spiritual leaders alone could not do this.

All of you together, all of you together, whether farmers or workers, manufacturers or mullas, clergymen or university academics, administrators or armymen, you should all help together. Where we are now is only half way. You have merely driven out the thieves, driven out the saboteurs; but the ruin remains.

The important thing is that the ruin they have left us should be rebuilt through your own noble efforts, through the tremendous efforts of the great Iranian nation. Be aware, be vigilant; the provocators are lying in wait; the foreigners are lying in wait. They have not slept. You should not sleep. You should be vigilant. They are busy drawing up plans in various forms. Now that the moribund monarchial regime has disintegrated, they wish to enter the arena in other forms and to renew the self-same interests, to carry out the same acts of plunder, to renew the same suppression. Dear nation, be awake.

Whatever we touch is rotten. Our culture is rotten. It should be renewed. The culture is a colonialist one. It should be turned upside down. The colonialist teachers should go.

We are experiencing a great many disturbances. We should all put an end to these disturbances; we should end these treacheries. Do not lose your movement; retain your wakefulness and vigilance.

Should this movement--God forbid--cool down, be ready for a return of the same calamities. If you wish to save Iran, to save Islam, to save the holy Koran, you should maintain this movement. Where there is need, hold demonstrations, meetings. Demonstrations today are no longer disorderly demonstrations. This movement should remain protected. This nation should remain alive. The time has gone when a policeman used to rule us. The time has gone when a governor general used to rule us.

Do not say that the shah has left and it is over. Colonialism has done its homework. It spent 300 years or more in its studies. It has studied your psychology; it has studied Iran's various clans. It has come to the conclusion that it should sow discord, sow discord among Muslim clans, sow discord in every city, divide you with various propaganda tunes, separate the clergy from Muslims, separate the university from the clergy, separate the work from the people and the clergy. The clergy are at the service of the worker. Islam is at the service of the weak and oppressed. These people who quarrel, saying nothing has been done, this is aimed at sowing discord. The work has been immense, but more immense work remains to be tackled.

Should people entertain the thought of sowing discord, drive them away from your midst. Do not allow them to say things that would bring about discord. The workers should remain awake. These people want to bring back the old era. The farmers should be awake. These people want to inflict agricultural defeat on you. You farmers, who are the biggest supporters of the nation, should continue your own agricultural work. It is now sowing time. Do your spring sowing.

You esteemed tradesmen and merchants, in matters of public necessities assist the people, put aside profiteering, develop a sense of cooperation, develop a sense of humanity, assist the weak and sell at lower prices. Remain together, for you are brothers. All people are brothers. Avoid the things that have increasingly emerged among you during the past 50 years--including telling lies, deception, profiteering. Avoid these. Today the shadow and protection of Islam is over your heads. The imam of the era looks upon you with favor. The most generous prophet looks upon you with favor. The blessed and Almighty God be your mainstay.

We have a great deal of work ahead, about some of which I must speak to you. When I was about to leave Tehran recently, I issued instructions that all the property and assets of the sinister Pahlavy dynasty and all the wealth of those people who were dependent on him but had plundered the nation should be expropriated, so that houses could be built for the poorer classes. We will build houses for the poor throughout Iran. This very property of the former shah and that of his sister and brother are sufficient for the development of a whole realm. We act, we do not talk. All the committees that exist in every part of Iran are duty-bound to uncover all the things that these people took and concealed from Iran's treasuries, and that their followers took and concealed, and put all the things that have been retrieved into a bank account. I will later decide how these riches may be used for the benefit of the workers, for the poor, for the destitute to build themselves houses and to make their lives more affluent.

Apart from wanting to make your material life affluent, we want to see your moral life affluent as well. You need spiritual values. They have taken away our spiritual values. Do not be satisfied that we are building only houses. We are going to make power and water free for the poor classes. We shall make buses free for the poor classes. Do not be satisfied with just this. We shall impart greatness to moral and spiritual values. We shall bring you up to the position of humanity. They have degraded you. They made the world look so big for you that you thought that was everything. We shall develop both your world and your hereafter.

One of the things that has to be accomplished--which means it will be accomplished--is the following: This wealth is one of the spoils of Islam and belongs to the nation and to the poor. I have commanded that they should give it to the poor and they will do so. After this, we shall make other affairs of life easier. But you should ponder a little, you should not listen to these false tunes. They merely talk. We act. They want to make you discouraged, but Islam is your supporter.

After this we have plans for the banks, too, in order to change them from this pitiful state, from this colonialist condition. All these palaces of the ministries, on which millions and billions of the monies of the nation have been spent, all these should be turned into reasonable Islamic institutions. This current form is a foreign one, an alien form, a form of satan. A palace has been built for the Justice Ministry, but there is no justice, there is no justice sought, only a palace. The palaces should go and justice should replace them. The banks should gradually be put right and usury should be abolished altogether.

I should tell those in charge of affairs, I should warn them not to go through all that bother and not to pursue a Western form. Our trouble is that we had adopted a Western form: Our justice is a Western justice, our laws are Western laws. We should not be all that weak-willed. We have a rich law, we possess a divine law. Those who prefer the Western form to the divine form do not know a think about Islam. Those who say that Islam cannot be implemented in this age--this is because they have not understood Islam. They do not know what they are saying.

We will fight against corruption by directing others to do good and forbidding evil, which I hope will become an independent ministry which does not come under the government, or some such ministry which will be set up, God willing. We will end obsenities, we will reform the press, we will reform the radio, we will reform television, we will reform the cinemas. All these should adopt the Islamic form.

Propaganda should be Islamic propaganda, the ministries should become Islamic ministries, the parties should be those of Islam. We will expand the frontiers of Islam. We will not be afraid of doing things that the West does not approve of. The West has held us in contempt. The West has destroyed our spiritual values. They Westernized us. We will remove this Westernization. With the Iranian nation, together with the Iranian nation on our side, we will wipe out all the vestiges of the West, all the rotten vestiges--not those that are civilized--all the rotten Western moralities, all the false Western tunes.

We shall create a Mohammedan state. [shouts, applause] The Iranian flag should not be a royal flag, the Iranian arms should not be royal arms, they should be Islamic arms. This sinister Lion and Sun must be removed from all government ministries and departments. The Islamic banner must be raised and traces of Satan obliterated; these are vestiges of Satan.

Be alert. Government, be alert; nation, be alert, so that they do not gradually lead you there once again. These problems must be settled right now. Obviously, there is need for a gradual process; however, it must begin. We intend to begin. Naturally, there is need for a period of grace; we shall give the government a grace period. Do not pay any attention to such talk as: What happened, what did you do, or what will happen. Do not pay attention to such talk. They want to weaken our government. The weakening of our government is the weakening of Islam. The government is the government of Islam. The weakening of our army is the weakening of Islam. Do not weaken it.

No doubt a purge will take place, a purge will take place in all government departments. All ministries will be purged. All the thieves will be driven out, criminals dismissed. But not everyone is a criminal; the commanders will remain, for they are dear to us.

You must give the government time. Obviously, some of the appointments which have been made were a mistake. However, they were not deliberate. The government does not make deliberate mistakes. So, some appointments were wrong. Accordingly, the chief of the general staff does not knowingly commit any betrayal. He is not deliberately appointing treacherous elements. Naturally, mistakes occur, but once they take place, you must take the trouble of pointing them out. Do not weaken them. Those who claim you should weaken them or those who resort to certain propaganda which result in such weakening are traitors.

I have devoted these 1 or 2 remaining years of my life to you. I call on you, I call on the nation, to maintain the movement. What our nation wants is an Islamic republic. [shouting] It is not a democratic republic; it is not simply a republic or a democratic Islamic republic either. It is an Islamic republic. [shouting] What I am asking from you is to remain alert; do not waste the blood of your dear ones. The word democratic [words indistinct] do not be afraid. This is a Western form; we do not accept Western forms. We accept Western civilization, but do not accept its evils.

Any follower of Islam should want an Islamic republic and nothing else. However, everyone is free to cast his vote as he wishes. They are free to say: "We want monarchy. We want Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to return; they are free." [laughter] They can ask for a Western style regime, a republic, but not an Islamic one. The man who says he wants a republic, but not Islam, should be asked: What do you know about Islam? What have you noticed about Islam? What harm has come to you from Islam?

He must be told that it was Islam which eliminated the Satan, it was not the people. It was faith, faith which overthrew Satan. Not you, not me. What harm has come to you from Islam?

Islam produces human beings, and this is what the foreigners, the superpowers, are afraid of. They are afraid of humans, so they attack Islam, for it is a religion which breeds humans.

A corrupt individual corrupts a nation. A Mohammad Reza Pahlavi led a nation toward corruption. God bless you all! God bless and strengthen Islam! God bless the spirit of the movement! God protect this Islamic strength! God bless our religious authorities and ulema! May God give our nation courage! God bless you all!

AYATOLLAH TABATABA'I CITES ROLE OF TABRIZ BAZAAR MERCHANTS

DO011900 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1526 GMT 1 Mar 79 DO

[Text] Respected listeners, please pay attention to a message from Ayatollah (Ghazi) Tabataba'i: In the name of God. A news item that was published in the KEYHAN newspaper on Wednesday, 9 Esfand '57 [28 February] stated that the bazaar merchants of Tabriz had not participated in the Islamic revolutionary uprising. It is hereby (?announced) that this does not refer to all the respected bazaar merchants of Tabriz. As was stated in the announcement that was distributed in the bazaar on 6 Esfand '57 [28 February], the bazaar merchants had and continue to have an important role in Iran's Islamic revolution. They have given everything possible. When during the uprising, because of the closed bazaar, many workers were unemployed and for financial reasons were gathered in the mosques, all the guilds of the Tabriz bazaar responded favorably to the call from the representative of Imam Khomeyni in Tabriz. This was particularly true of the guild of the (?Tappashan) who provided support to the workers, but (?some bazaar groups refrained from giving financial support) [words indistinct].

AUTHORITIES IN SHIRAZ CALL FOR TRIAL OF MASS MURDERER

DO011915 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1208 GMT 1 Mar 79 DO

[Text] You are hearing my voice from Shiraz, radio Pars. Please pay attention. In the name of God, the avenger: Concerning Colonel (?Qutian), who stands accused of mass murder in Masjed-e Now, all eyewitnesses of the events on the afternoon of the 5th of Ramazan, the 19th of Mordad [10 August] in Masjed-e Now are invited to give testimony and submit evidence for the preparation of the case of the accused. They are to come to the Islamic operations staff on Nader Avenue, located in the former facilities of the Rastakhiz Political Party, so that the trial of the accused may take place.

[Signed] Islamic Revolution Operations Staff, 10 Esfand '57 [1 March].

AHVAZ MUNICIPALITY ANNOUNCES LOCAL MEETING

DO021833 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1440 GMT 1 Mar 79 DO

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the voice of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention to this announcement from the custodian of the municipality of Ahvaz, who was selected by the Operations Staff of Iman Khomeyni:

In pursuance of the guidance of Imam Khomeyni, the struggling leader of Islamic revolution of Iran, providing leadership to the people and giving explanations about conditions facing the revolution at this time, there will be a public meeting. (The public meeting and) address will be at 1600 on Friday, 2 March, in the hall of the municipality. All members of the guilds, as well as businessmen, craftsmen and bazaar merchants are invited to give an affirmative reply to the request of the imam by participating in this meeting.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 2 MARCH

Building Permits

LD021030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The justice minister, referring to those people who are embarking these days on building on land that belongs to others without observing canonical and legal standards, yesterday emphasized that these people's actions are in contravention of current regulations and respect for the limits of properties. In his message, the justice minister emphasized that it was henceforth necessary for anyone who intended to erect a fence or to build, to present the essential documents to the local municipality and other competent authorities and to obtain the legal permission for building work.

Government Orchards

LD021136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Issuing a statement addressed to the tribes and inhabitants of Dasht-e Moghan and district, the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari called on them to prevent trespassers in the government orchards and agricultural institutions. The statement says: The government's property, wherever in the realm it may be, is considered to be that of the treasury of the Muslims and no one has the right to trespass on or steal from it.

Prime Ministry on Saudi Loan

LD021206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] An informed official at the Prime Ministry has said that the subject of a request by the provisional government of the Iranian Islamic revolution for a loan from Saudi Arabia is not true at all.

Law Enforcement Committees in Shiraz

LD021444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Shiraz, as of tomorrow morning the law enforcement committees of the city of Shiraz will be abolished. A statement issued by their great excellencies the Ayatollah Mahallati and the Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abdolhoseyn Dastgheyb says: With the statement issued by the illustrious leader, His Great Excellency the Ayatollah Khomeyni, to the effect that law enforcement affairs have been entrusted to government organizations, and while greatly thanking the dear young men for their crusading work, we declare that all law enforcement committees, as of Saturday, 3 March, will be abolished. A law enforcement staff made up of the armed forces and the Mujahidin will take up duty in police stations and military posts.

Shiraz Police Stations

D0021720 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1603 GMT 2 Mar 79 DO

[Text] This is Shiraz, the radio of the Islamic revolution of FARS. Brother and sister Muslims and fighting fellow city residents, our heroic nation through its relentless struggle has been able to remove the basic obstacle in the path of building a united and ideal society. Now we are on the threshold of establishing just such a society. We are thus reminded that honesty with respect to the money, goods and property of other people is among the most important duties (?of man) and the basis of Islamic social relations.

Our dear fellow city residents are aware that lost articles may have a great value to their owners, and in some cases they may be of life and death importance. Thus, it is incumbent on all people to spare no effort or attention in returning property to its owners. The lack of observance of this principle will never be accepted. Consequently, brothers who find things can turn them over to the Islamic police stations and receive a receipt for them. Likewise, those who have lost something can go to their local police stations, and if it has been turned in they can have it. For additional information let me give you the phone numbers of the Islamic police stations:

Police station 2--phone 32273 (Park-e Pahravan)
Police station 3--phone 22274 (God-e Aravan)
Police station 4--22275 (Farokhiyan) Avenue
Police station 5--32282 (Qasr-o Dasht)
Police station 6--22284
Police station 7--22283 (Saheb Divani) Avenue.

Prisoners Killed

LD022230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At 1400 today, policeman Heydar Kazemi and police sergeants Naser Haj Hoseyni and Hoseyn Amiri, who took an active part in the killings, plundering and arsons in Najafabad on 23 and 13 December 1978, were killed by the bereaved and grieved inhabitants of Najafabad who had heard that they were being transferred by two armed agents from the Najafabad Islamic revolution committee to the police department prison in Najafabad. The bodies are being kept in the Red Lion and Sun Hospital of Najafabad. They are to be handed over to the coroner's office. The same report says that the armed agents of the committee are safe, and were not harmed by the people.

Arrest of 'Swindler'

LD022232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Esfahan Islamic revolution committee has announced that Manuchehr Showkat Sadri, the famous swindler and an agent of the former corrupt regime, has been arrested. We call on those who have any complaint against him throughout the country to refer to the Esfahan Islamic revolution committee. Manuchehr Showkat Sadri took advantage of his friendship with Gholam Reza Pahlavi to commit numerous crimes.

Firing in Tabriz

DO021910 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 2 Mar 79 DO

[Text] Dear fellow city residents, according to news just received, a limited number of anti-Islamic troublemakers (?have entered the city) of Tabriz and are engaging in excessive activities including the firing of weapons and causing chaos. The brave fighters of the revolution hereby (?warn) these persons to leave the city as soon as possible and to cease their treacherous activities. Otherwise, they will be crushed with all (?necessary) strength. [Signed] The Imam Khomeyni committee, Tabriz.

Mashhad Rally

LD022325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to a PARS report, following repeated telegrams and telephone calls by representatives of various groups of people in Mashhad to Imam Khomeyni's committee and the staff responsible for the implementation of his edicts in the city, in connection with holding rallies and marches in support of the Bazargan government and the establishment of an Islamic republic, a rally was held this evening in Khomeyni Arena in Mashhad with the participation of thousands of people. Later, a resolution was issued in which the participants once again renewed their allegiance to the leader of the Islamic revolution and declared their readiness to carry out the Imam's edicts to their final conclusion. The participants also expressed their support for the establishment of an Islamic republic and the Bazargan government's programs. They also demanded the establishment of Islamic courts to punish transgressors against the Iranian people's rights.

Tehran Reports Brezhnev's Remarks

LD022259 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2230 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a REUTER report from Moscow, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has praised Iran's revolution and referred to the toppled regime of the shah as tyrannical and oppressive. In his first public comment in the current year about events in Iran, Brezhnev, speaking at a gathering in the Kremlin, said: The USSR welcomes the national revolution [words indistinct] by its southern neighbor. In his important speech about Soviet foreign policy, Brezhnev said: This uprising put an end to a tyrannical and oppressive regime that had turned Iran into a means of exploitation and a base for foreign imperialism. He wished Iran's revolution success and expressed the hope that neighborliness between the USSR and Iran might lead to useful expansion of relations on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs. It should be noted that the Kremlin had relatively good relations with the former shah, and until recently Soviet media refrained from any direct attack against the former shah's regime.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 3 MARCH

Education Ministry Staff

LD030948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] It was announced today that, at the instruction of the Ministry of Education and Training, all members of the staff of the Ministry of Education and Training, whether administrative or educational staff, who were imprisoned by previous governments for political reasons, have been invited to work.

In accordance with directions issued to all the country's educational areas, these staff members will be appointed to jobs the moment they apply to the relevant areas, and their salaries and benefits will be paid to them on the basis of their grade and rank prior to their arrest.

Agricultural Company Lands

LD030952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] In a communique, His Reverence Seyyed Akbar Nazemzadeh, the representative of the Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, and His Reverence Ehsanbakhsh, head of the revolution committee in Gilan, announced that all farmers and cattle breeders should refrain from transgressing against the lands of the agricultural and cattle breeding joint stock company of Sefid Rud, affiliated to the former war ministry, which consists of 10 hectares and which now belongs to the nation's treasury.

Sanjabi Warns Egypt

LD031144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dr Karim Sanjabi, the minister of foreign affairs, received the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt yesterday. During the meeting the minister of foreign affairs, stating the position of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, once again declared the support of the provisional government of the Islamic revolution of Iran for the just and historic struggles of the Arab peoples, particularly the heroic, struggling Palestinian people, against the usurping and occupationist government of Israel.

Recounting the crimes of the former shah's regime, Dr Sanjabi announced during the meeting: Granting asylum to this individual by any government and under any pretext is condemned from the standpoint of the Iranian Government, and will have a negative effect on Iran's future relations with those countries.

Referring to the remarks by the Egyptian president that he has received the shah as a personal friend and will grant him asylum, the minister of foreign affairs candidly stated the official position of the Iranian Government based on rejecting such reasons.

Shooting in Tabriz

LD031252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Committee at the Tabriz air force base today reported that sporadic firing had been carried out by counterrevolutionary elements in several parts of Tabriz last night, and that the shots were answered by the revolution guards. The PARS agency reported from Tabriz that in the course of the shooting, another group of counterrevolutionary elements was captured and taken to jail.

Qazvin Food Hoarders

LD031326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's Revolution Committee in Qazvin has issued a communique warning hoarders of public provisions in that city, and announced that should these profiteers continue their actions of plundering the people, actions which are contrary to the Islamic canon, the committee will take direct steps to distribute materials needed for consumption.

Zanjan Police To Report

ID031328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch from Zanjan, the following communique was issued today by the Zanjan police department: In the name of the Almighty, all the officers, NCO's and other esteemed colleagues in the Zanjan police are invited to report in person at 0800 tomorrow, Sunday 4 March, to carry out their administrative tasks in the department. Those who do not report to the said place at the appointed hour will be considered absentees.

[Signed] Commandant of police in Zanjan Province Col Parviz Sadeqzadeh.

Execution in Rafsanjan

ID031208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a dispatch from our correspondent in Kerman, the Operational Staff of the Islamic revolution in Rafsanjan has reported that in carrying out the sentence passed by the provisional court of the Islamic revolution in this provincial town, Warrant Officer 'Ali Hoseyni-Ranjbar, who was sentenced to death for the murder of two pupils and one inhabitant of Anar, near Rafsanjan, and for wounding a number of the people of this district, after observing the necessary religious ceremonies and the reading of the sentence, was executed by a firing squad in Rafsanjan at midnight. His body was delivered to the refrigeration unit of the Rafsanjan health department.

Tabriz Deserters To Return

ID031148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] PARS reports from Tabriz that 1,000 Tabriz army deserters, who had deserted their garrisons during the satanic era at the behest of the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and joined the ranks of the Islamic revolutionaries in public demonstrations, this morning met Dr Moqaddam Maraghe'i, the governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan, at the governorate general, and announced their readiness to continue service. The new governor general of Eastern Azerbayjan gave them a week to report to their garrisons and to resume their service in the era of revolution.

Radio, TV Facilities Open

ID031150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The head of the radio and television of the Iranian Islamic revolution, in a message addressed to the Iranian nation, announced: The facilities of the voice and profile of the Iranian Islamic revolution are at the disposal of the Iranian nation and those competent persons who, without any dependence on the superpowers and their agents and with love for the service of Iran and Iranians, defend their ideas, beliefs, ideologies and schools of thought. The message says that the radio and television organization of the Iranian Islamic revolution is ready to make available further facilities and opportunities for the broadcasting of interviews, discussion and roundtable confrontations between the leaders of the various strata, groups and also schools of thought and ideologies, of whatever form or convictions.

Troops Withdrawn From UN Force

LD031420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The provisional government of the Islamic revolution of Iran has informed the UN secretary general that the Iranian battalion stationed with the UN forces in the Golan Heights, composed of 390 men of the Iranian national army, should return to Iran as soon as possible. This unit, whose term of duty would normally have ended in June, will return to Iran in the near future in accordance with a program to be worked out with the UN Secretariat. In view of the fact that the Iranian unit in the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon has also been recalled, Iran will no longer take part in any way whatsoever in the UN peacekeeping forces in the Middle East.

Kordestan Bombing Denied

LD031346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Islamic National Army has rebutted rumors about the bombing of certain parts of Kordestan. The text of the communique by the General Staff of the Iranian Islamic National Army is as follows: In His Almighty name, It has recently been noticed that certain rumors are rife about separatism and also on the bombing of certain areas in Kordestan. Therefore, these baseless rumors are here denied.

[Signed] General Staff of the Iranian Islamic National Army.

Interior Ministry Appointments

LD031416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mr Ahmad Sadr Hajj Seyyed-Javadi, the interior minister, today appointed Sadeq Ruhani to the post of political and parliamentary under secretary to the Interior Ministry; Dr Gholam Reza Danesh Naru'i to the post of governor general of Sistan and Baluchestan; Engineer Seyyed Haan 'Alavi as the province's mayor; and Engineer 'Abdolali (Mosahhef) as deputy governor general of Esfahan.

Kordestan Troops To Report

LD031424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1352 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] All the troops and personnel of the Kordestan region are hereby informed to report to the barracks where they formerly served on Sunday, 4 March 1979.

[Signed] General Staff of the Iranian Islamic National Army.

Tribute to Mossadeq

LD031635 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In a message, the minister of education and training has called on pupils throughout the country to hold special ceremonies at their schools to pay tribute to Iran's national leader, Dr Mohammad Mossadeq.

Azerbayjan Governor General

D0032010 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1614 GMT 3 Mar 79 DO

[Summary] "This is Tabriz, the voice of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Dear listeners: Yesterday afternoon Engineer (Rahmatollah Moqaddam Maraghe'i) arrived in Tabriz by plane. The leadership of the revolution in the Provisional Islamic Government appointed him the governor general of East Azerbayjan Province, and he was met in the airport by a group of people, (?the children) of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

"Immediately after arriving in Tabriz the governor general of East Azerbayjan left the airport and went to the offices of the governor general. At the threshold of the offices, he was received by the enthusiastic shouts of slogans supporting the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, which were expressed by a group of the strugglers and the fighters of the Islamic revolution of Iran, as well as by a group composed of the various social strata of Tabriz. They listened to an address by the new governor general of East Azerbayjan Province.

"In his remarks, Mr (Rahmatollah Moqaddam Maraghe'i) said: Dear brothers, it is a great honor to wish congratulations to the people of Tabriz and of East Azerbayjan Province just a year and a few days after the events of the great uprising of the brave and liberated people of Tabriz." On 18 February 1978 the iron fist of the people of Tabriz came down on despotism. That date can be considered as a turning point in the history of the Iranian revolution. Your brave uprising was so determined and strong that it changed the political climate of Iran. "It destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the despot and of SAVAK. The hope for victory came to life and the struggling uprising against despotism found new dimensions."

Great events have passed in Iran in the year since the uprising in Tabriz. The people announced their readiness for struggle, and the "clerical community defended a great historical role." Under the direction of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni the struggle took direction. "As the people went forward, the government applied more pressure. Two forces came face to face: On one side were force, weapons and money, and on the other piety, faith and bare feet. This unique battle was won by virtue, piety and faith."

When I first placed myself at the service of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, the former government was still at the height of its apparent strength.. I listened to the imam and when I left his pulpit I had hope for victory. I could recognize the power of faith over all else. "During the past year I have seen other examples of the power of faith, and recalling them is a necessity in these historic days. After the events of Wednesday, 10 May 1978, in Qom, I went to Qom" to express sympathy to His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari. Qom was then occupied by tanks. Armed troops were everywhere, and on Wednesday they penetrated the sanctuary of the home of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari. Then in a volley of machinegun fire they cut down two divinity students right in the midst of the house, thus creating a tragedy.

Despite the agony of the moment, the face of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari was so tranquil you might say nothing had happened. "The force of faith transformed death, violence and tyranny." I was so impressed by his unshakable face that when I left his home I told my friends that with such a leader victory is certain.

"The Iranian revolution is indebted to the leadership of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni and the clerical community." And as in the days of the constitutional period, Azerbayjan is again in the forefront of this struggle.

Remember those who have died--those brave martyrs who put their chests in the paths of the bullets. "It was the martyrs who breathed new spirit into the army; thus bringing the military and the people into alignment. Do not forget the cooperation of the army and the people during the last days of the struggle." "The nation achieved victory when the soldiers and young officers emptied (?the ranks) under the feet of the posturing generals. If today we condemn the royalist army, all the men of that army are not condemned. These soldiers are my brothers and yours." They had no choice. "The Islamic government needs strength, and the presence of an Islamic, national army is essential."

The message of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni to the people of East Azerbayjan is "that everyone should join with everyone else. Protect the government."

In the conclusion of my address let me speak of my hopes. I hope that we are not deceived by victory. We must recognize that this is just the beginning. Let us profit from our experiences. "History did not start today, and it will continue. The victory of righteousness over evil is a continuous process." "Unity and togetherness are the guarantee of future happiness. Islamic guidance can provide for our common happiness." We must stay together in these sensitive times. "It is not the question of the fate of one person, group, city or province. We must all strive as brothers for the happiness of our country. Our country was and will remain Islamic. As His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni has instructed, do not expect everything from the government and clergy. Rely upon yourselves."

The Iranian nation needs hard work and effort. "I ask you to initiate your social, bureaucratic and political activities with an eye to the critical situation in the country." Let Azerbayjan lead the way to brotherhood. "The clerical community has defended its role by freeing the nation from despotism." Now we must build the economy of Azerbayjan. "In particular I ask those in business and who work in the bazaar to work hard and repair the destruction. "The government of Prime Minister Bazargan has a clear program and His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni has presented a program of 14 articles, the fulfillment of which is our national and religious duty. I ask God to grant success to all the people of the Iranian nation."

Central Bank Director's Statement

LD031834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] The director general of the Central Bank of Iran, at a press, radio and television interview held today, reviewed a program designed to return the Iranian economy to a healthy state and the Central Bank's role in achieving this goal. The Central Bank's director general said: The question of nationalizing the banks, whether at present or in the future, is not being contemplated. Pertaining to the abolition of the rate of interest, the Central Bank's director general said: At present, it is not possible to sever ties with the world banking and financial system.

Commenting on Iran's financial commitments, the governor of the Central Bank said: The Iranian Government has always adhered to its commitments. At present, we have no problem in meeting these commitments, for the country's foreign exchange reserves and international assets exceed $15 billion, whereas its liabilities are no more than $5 billion. Therefore, foreign banks should have no worries about the future.

Public Prosecutor

LD031712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a news report just handed to me: On the basis of an order from the leader of Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, Mr Mahdi Hadavi has been appointed as the public prosecutor of the revolution. Now the text of the order: In the name of God, Mr Mahdi Hadavi: According to this order, you are appointed as the public prosecutor of Islamic revolution. You are to carry out your duties in accordance with the Muslim canon. 3 March 1979.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

Arms, Ammunition Discovered

LD031826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A revolution strike group in Ardabil has discovered and seized a certain quantity of arms and ammunition. They were discovered in a truck carrying bricks from Tehran to Ardabil.

Yazdi Interview

LD032040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, Deputy Prime Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi today spoke to our correspondent at the revolution garrison, formerly the air force officers training school, and answered questions on rumors regarding the disbanding of the army. We now draw your attention to this interview.

[Yazdi--begin recording] We must clarify two points: One regarding the disbanding of the army, and the second about our long-term program for the army. I have heard about the current proposal for disbanding the army in its present form, but I must say we reject this proposal. This is a deviationist thesis. We must preserve the army in its present form, and at the same time launch a series of programs aimed at staging a cultural revolution within the army. Furthermore, we must purge the army of the values held under the monarchy, so that we might be able to create an ideal army for an Islamic government. As for the second point, that is the long-term programs, we envisage reducing the size of the army, creating more mobility and introducing an army which can safeguard the country's borders, rather than an army to repress the people. These are some of the long-term programs.

[Question] What about those who are still trying to preserve the old values?

[Answer] There is no doubt that it is not easy to introduce changes in an army which was accustomed to certain values for 57 years. For many army officers, the present situation is like a dream. It is not enough to simply change the facade. True, the shah has left, the despot has left; but the spirit and culture of despotism have not disappeared. There are still certain army brothers who, despite their interest in the movement, retain the same behavior and attitudes they demonstrated in the old days. So obviously we cannot change them overnight. Like the rest of the people, changing the attitude of army personnel takes time. Of course, there are those in the army who will resist such changes. We divide them into two categories: The first are those who are knowingly associated with the old regime, who maintain their link, their organizational link, with the traitorous army commanders.

These individuals will be removed. As for those army brothers who are unable to act freely because of the domination of monarchical culture, for these people a new book will be opened. The first group will be dealt with in a different manner. They shall be removed and, if necessary, put on trial. As for the second group, we will try to solve these problems together and in a brotherly manner.

[Question] It has been some time since the call for army personnel to report to their units and resume their duties, yet there are certain sectors which have not reported. What do you have to say about these people? Meanwhile, there are those who, though they have reported, have not been welcomed and whose position has not been clarified.

[Answer] The army personnel who have still not reported to their units fall under two categories: One group includes those who do not wish to join the army and for whom the movement and its values have no meaning. Whether the revolution would have succeeded or failed, this group had no wish to join the army. This is a separate case. However, there is another group, which in the process of the revolution and since we launched a psychological and political war with regard to the army, left their military units and joined the people. This group should also be a separate case. Within this group some have already returned and others have stayed away. By and large, there is no clear-cut plan for this group. I personally believe that members of this latter group should be given a choice. If they wish to return to their former units, they should be allowed to do so. If they believe they cannot be of any use in these units, then arrangements should be made for them to work in the revolution guard corps.

However, this does not necessarily mean that there is still a hierarchy within the army. [as heard] The important thing is whether (?promotion) within the army is on the basis of individuals' virtue or something else. What is important to us is not whether an officer is to become a colonel; the important thing is to have a virtuous, Muslim and committed colonel. Now, suppose we fail to have a virtuous, Muslim and committed colonel; in this case we prefer a virtuous, Muslim and committed captain doing the job of a colonel. The point is that we believe that even if a civilian is appointed to do the job, what motivates work and activity is not military rank, it is not a specialty like a doctor or psychiatrist and so forth, and it is not academic qualifications. What is important in a revolution is the degree of virtue and purification. This is the basis. Consequently, having the choice between two virtuous, Muslim and committed individuals, obviously the one with military experience and records is preferred to the other.

[Question] Could you please comment on George Ball's report?

[Answer] Well, as for George Ball's report, you know that the Americans have a great interest in what happens in Iran. Their sensitivity is proportional to their great interest. They had several plans for Iran which they were to implement. According to George Ball's report, which was made toward the end of the Azhari government's collapse, two schools of thought existed as far as Americans were concerned in connection with Iran's problems. There was the Brzezinski group which advocated a military solution in Iran. According to this school, the Iranian Army, with U.S. approval, was to deal violently with the people. They believed they could stop the revolution by this method. This was favored by certain people who wanted to implement the plan they carried out in Indonesia, i.e., killing many people and crushing the revolution. Toward the beginning of November two solutions were reviewed by the National Security Council and the State Department, which met to review the situation in Iran.

One was the formation of a coalition civilian government and the other was a military solution. At this meeting the Brzezinski group won the day. Consequently, on 2 November Brzezinski telephoned the shah and during a 4-5 hour conversation briefed him on the decision. On 6 November Azhari took over. As you already know, serious violence against the people began. However, it was not only the Americans who were acting in this arena; the people were also active. Likewise, if the people did not act, the Americans did. Therefore, in an arena where there were various active forces, one group's tactics depended to a large extent on the tactics used by the opponent. So, both we and the Americans were there. Consequently, the Americans could not possibly act in a vacuum, for there was the people's resistance force. So, as we saw, this force took action against this American plan and it was defeated.

As soon as the signs of defeat appeared, the Americans became very apprehensive, because although the Americans depended on the shah, they depended more on the army. The army was the only reliable base for the Americans to use for their immediate and future plans. Consequently they were willing to go to any length and make any retreat to maintain the army intact. They were willing to give up any trench to the people, simply to preserve the army. For once having succeeded in maintaining the army, they then could have returned to their long-term plans and used the army--which had been under their control for 24 years--to achieve their aims. It was with this in mind that Carter asked George Ball to review the situation in Iran and propose a plan. According to Ball's report, five solutions or options existed in Iran: The first was to keep the shah and, as I see it, implement their so-called democracy under the shah. George Ball himself said that this was impossible and impractical. The second option was that the shah should resign, a regency council take over and a civilian coalition government run the country. This too was rejected. It should be pointed out that this second option was enthusiastically favored by the Freemasons and the Zionists, and they insisted on its implementation. At this point there is not enough time to go into that. In any case, this was their solution.

The third solution or alternative proposed by George Ball was the establishment of a republic, simply a republic under Amini and certain other individuals. However, a condition set for this solution was the army's support as well as that of Muslim religious leaders. Well, as far as the army was concerned, it was under the Americans' control; all that was needed was a series of maneuvers to gain the support of religious leaders.

The fourth alternative was the establishment of an Islamic republic under Imam Khomeyni, which was unacceptable to them, since they claimed he was a fanatic, a reactionary and so forth. The fifth alternative or possibility was to stage a military coup d'etat by young army officers, what they called a Libyan-style coup d'etat. This had certain meanings and connotations. It would involve young officers of 26-27 years old, possibly captains or young colonels. These officers were to act in the name of Islam; that is, they were to save the Islamic republic. There were two alternative methods of implementing this plan: One was to preserve the army so that when necessary they could stage that Libyan-style coup d'etat. Once the army lost its cohesion, they knew they could not carry out this plan. The other alternative adopted by the Americans was a republican system. So rather than having Amini, who could not bring this to fruition, they brought in Shahpur Bakhtiar to carry out the plan.

Consequently, Shahpur Bakhtiar came to power, for the Americans realized that the shah could no longer meet their wishes, and that rather than remaining their ally he was becoming a burden. So they decided to ditch him. Bakhtiar came to power to proceed with this transition process; that is, from monarchy to their desired republic. This was to take place in such a way that the Americans would not lose control. That is why Bakhtiar repeatedly sent messages saying he would do anything the imam wished, provided he was given 3 months. But what he was planning to do was only in appearance what the imam wanted, whereas it was really what the Americans wanted. They had anticipated that once the shah left the country they would create a constituent assembly from among the members of the Majlis and the Senate. This constituent assembly would then abolish the monarchy as stipulated in the constitution and declare a republic. Had Bakhtiar succeeded in doing this, all Westernised intellectuals and quasi-intellectuals would have given him their support. There was every possibility that the leftist forces would also have supported him, for such a republic entertained by Bakhtiar was quite vulnerable to them. On the other hand, there was an Islamic republic, led by Imam Khomeyni. Therefore, all Western-oriented, so-called intellectual and anti-religion forces preferred to support such a government against an Islamic government. However, as soon as this became apparent, the imam decided to return to Iran as soon as possible.

As soon as the shah left the country, great pressure was exerted to stop the imam from returning to Iran. There was message after message from various sources saying that with the imam's return there would be a bloodbath and that he should stay where he was. First they sent a message asking for 3 months, then 2 months and then they tried to bargain for 3 weeks. All this was a plot.

The report by George Ball deals with this. Fortunately, the imam's prudence and far-sightedness, as well as his swift action, foiled this plot. [end recording]

Government Offices To Close

LD032208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the government: In the name of God: According to a government decision, in order to commemorate the memory of the late Iranian leader, Dr Mossadeq, and his anticolonialist struggle for the nationalization of the oil industry, the Council of Ministers is to take part in the ceremonies which are to take place on Monday, 5 March, in Ammadabad. Therefore, all government departments and organizations will be closed from 1100 on Monday morning to enable the employees to take part in these national ceremonies.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS ON 4 MARCH

Agriculture Ministry Statement

LD041246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development appealed to people to avoid trespassing on agricultural lands belonging to others and thus refrain from preventing farmers from doing their job.

The statement says that at a time when Imam Khomeyni, the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and other eminences have repeatedly referred to such acts as being contrary to the Islamic precepts and the interests of the Iranian revolution, that such measures are detrimental to the country's interests, especially under the present circumstances. Now that the season for agricultural and cultivation activities has arrived, it is once again stressed that such acts must be avoided, so that farmers can continue with their jobs in peace and quiet and that the government, instead of punishing transgressors, might get on with rebuilding the country. Naturally, should certain people happen to have claims about other plots, they can take action through legal sources.

USSR Envoy Presents Brezhnev Statement

LD041126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mr Vladimir Vinogradov, USSR ambassador to Iran, met today with Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi and discussed issues of mutual interest. During the meeting, the Soviet ambassador delivered to Sanjabi a copy of Leonid Brezhnev's statement made on 2 March about Soviet foreign policy. The statement, referring to Soviet policy on Iran, says:

In international diplomacy, there is no field in which our party and government do not support justice, progress and peace. Consequently, it is within this context that we assess the struggle taking place for freedom and democracy in Iran, our southern neighbor, and, like all true supporters of peace, progress and independence, we certainly congratulate the victory of this revolution which ended the satanic and oppressive regime which had turned the country into an exploiting country and a base for foreign imperialism.

DPRK Envoy Meets Bazargan, Khomeyni

LD041130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The ambassador of the DPRK met Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Islamic Revolution Government, yesterday. In the course of the meeting, relations between the two countries were discussed. The ambassador met Imam Khomeyni last Wednesday, at which time he delivered a message from Kim Il-Sung to the ayatollah.

Entezam Press Conference

LD041240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Amir Entezam, a government spokesman, took part in a press conference this morning. During the conference, which was attended by domestic and foreign correspondents, the spokesman commented on the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers. He said: The Council of Ministers, recognizing the situation in state-owned companies and their need to obtain loans in order to pay salaries and wages as well as cover other expenditures, has given its approval to the plan and budget organization to review such applications and then recommend them to the Central Bank. Moreover, the Council of Ministers approved a proposal made by the National Iranian Oil Company in connection with stopping the sale of crude oil and its by-products to South Africa. It then called upon the company and its subsidiaries to observe this decision.

In answer to a question put to him by a correspondent, the government spokesman said: Another list containing the names of those barred from leaving the country shall be distributed by next Thursday to the passport department and border posts.

With regard to the retirement of army commanders who have long experience and their replacement with young officers, and the possibility that this action might harm the army, Entezam said: The retirement of army commanders is taking place in accordance with the wishes of the people. Obviously, among these commanders are some who are faithful and believers in the Islamic revolution and who, after the necessary studies, shall be recalled to service.

A correspondent asked about the imam's order in connection with destroying frozen meat and asked if this might not cause a meat shortage. The deputy prime minister and government spokesman said: Following the imam's order, the government launched a series of studies with regard to the country's domesticated animals. Should we face any shortage, then we shall take immediate steps to buy from neighboring countries. Therefore, we do not anticipate any problems.

Commenting on the export of oil, the government spokesman, Entezam, said: The taps will be opened again as of tomorrow, and, in order to demonstrate our capabilities, we will bring our export capacity to 6 million barrels a day. Afterward, the oil exports will be readjusted according to the country's true need for oil revenues.

Commenting on the change in the Iranian flag, the government spokesman said: In view of Imam Khomeyni's remarks on this topic, the situation shall be reviewed and the result will be announced in the near future.

Amir Entezam also said that all government departments and organizations will be closed as of 1100 on Monday to honor the memory of Dr Mossadeq, so that the interested staff might have the opportunity to attend the ceremonies. Referring to articles published in the Kuwait press about an Iranian Government request for a loan of $30 million from Saudi Arabia, Entezam strongly denied the reports, adding: The question was never raised and, God willing, there will be no need to seek any loan.

Further Report

LD041422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam, in his press conference today, commenting on the dissolving of committees in Shiraz, which occurred today, and referring to similar actions in Tehran, said: These committees do not operate under the government. Consequently, the government is not fully aware of them. However, the objective is that within the next few weeks--once the revolutionary guard corps is formed--these committees will carry out their duties under government supervision and through the corps.

Entezam added: You know, this is an Islamic revolutionary government. Therefore, all government-affiliated agencies will operate in line with the Iranian Islamic revolution. However, it does not mean that whatever the government wishes will be published. The radio and television are free to reflect the views of all people.

Referring to the employees of abolished organizations, he said: Unfortunately, we are faced with this problem throughout the country. To solve this problem, Engineer Sabbaghian, deputy prime minister, will try to find a solution. As for unemployed staff, the Council of Ministers has studied the problem and within the next few days the necessary decisions will be taken. What I can tell you is that you should not expect us to perform a miracle within the next few weeks. The solution we are seeking involves their salaries. Perhaps it will be necessary for them to rest a while. On the other hand, the government may assign a unit within the Labor Ministry to settle this problem. There is a possibility that, once the other organizations resume their operation within the next few months, these employees can gradually be assigned to other duties.

The deputy prime minister concluded by saying that the Council of Ministers will take part in the commemoration of the late Dr Mossadeq.

More on Entezam

LD041614 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Commenting on the revolutionary guard corps, Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam said: The objective is to keep this corps as a national army in order to safeguard the goals of the revolution. However, it will gradually hand over its security duties to the police and will then operate as an army alongside the other forces. A circular will be published by the government later in which all interested individuals will be invited to join the corps. These people might lack military knowledge. However, they will be trained and those who already have had training will also be used.

The deputy prime minister then said: I had a meeting with the U.S. ambassador. There are certain difficulties involved in safeguarding the U.S. Embassy. For the past few weeks we have appointed a national guard for this purpose. The embassy has a couple of warehouses, medical and meat warehouses. One is located on the eastern flank of the Niavaran Palace and the other in the southern Karaj Road. Apparently, these two warehouses were surrounded by the local committee, who barred the embassy staff from using them. However, we have made arrangements for these warehouses to be used.

There are some centers in one of the Saltanatabad streets which are used as offices by the U.S. military attaches. They wanted permission to use these centers. Dr Yazdi has already made arrangements for this, so that, under the supervision of the national guard, they might have access to their offices.

South African Consul to Leave

LD041350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today summoned South Africa's chief consul in Tehran and told him that--since the Provisional Iranian Revolution Government considers South Africa's apartheid policy contrary to human principles--therefore, in addition to stopping the export of its oil to that country, Iran is severing its political, economic and military ties with that country. On the basis of the Iranian Government's decision, the South African chief consul will leave Iran tomorrow.

Officials Asked To Report

LD041726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1517 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In the name of God: Will all the officials of [word indistinct] group entrusted by the iman's reception committee--the welfare committee--with the safeguarding of various organizations and public property, please report to Abbas Abad Garrison on Wednesday, 7 March, at 1500.

[Signed] Islamic Revolution Guards Staff.

Tabriz Judicial Committee

DO041950 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1542 GMT 4 Mar 79 DO

[Text] Announcement of the Judicial Committee[Komiteh-ye Qaza'i] of Imam Khomeyni in Tabriz. The respected people of Tabriz and vicinity are hereby notified that complaints and necessary information concerning suspicious and questionable persons have not been reported. Consequently, making judgments concerning them has (?not been possible). Therefore, anyone having any complaint or information of this sort should report it as soon as possible to the Judicial Committee of Imam Khomeyni under the supervision of Ayatollah (Ghazi) Tabataba'i , located on Tabriz (?Square).

[Signed] The Judicial Committee of Imam Khomeyni.

Tabriz Soldiers to Report

DW004200 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 4 Mar 79 DO

[Text] Listen to a message from the Central Committee of Imam Khomeyni in Tabriz: In the name of the Almighty, by order of the supreme commander, Imam Khomeyni, all NCO's, soldiers and reserve NCO's must report to their units and begin service as soon as possible. Otherwise they will be considered as deserters. It is expected that all the faithful and honorable people of Tabriz and the government organizations will provide the utmost cooperation and support in this matter, and they will give their guidance. In addition, in order to collect travel expenses, come to this address: Central Committee of Imam Khomeyni, (?Zaharshams) Avenue.

Fars National Front Rally

DO042025 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1725 GMT 4 Mar 79 DO

[Text] The following is an announcement of the National Front Party of Iran, Fars provincial branch:

In the name of God, the 14th of Esfand [5 March] is the memorial of the (?leading) figure in the history of Iran, Dr Mohammad Mossadeq, and also of the rebirth of the National Front Party in Fars. The followers of Mossadeq, who are dedicated to the independence of Iran, will organize a rally in commemoration of and in salute to his service in the struggle against imperialism, despotism and capitalism. This rally will take place at 1630 tomorrow, Monday the 14th of Esfand, in the Dr Mossadeq camp, formerly the (Jangardi) camp at the beginning of (Kaftarak) Avenue.

In this gathering representatives sent from Tehran will read messages from the leaders of the National Front Party of Iran.

Friends and faithful fellow fighters of Dr Mohammad Mossadeq will speak of his role in the national uprising and the remarkable personality of this leading historical figure in the struggle against imperialism and tyranny.

[Signed] The National Front of Iran, Fars branch.

Ceremonies for Mossadeq

DO042100 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1728 GMT 4 Mar 79 DO

[Text] In the name of God, (?the Almighty), the Islamic revolution Operations Staff, (?armored) center, invites all military personnel to attend a meeting and hear an address marking the anniversary of the passing of the leading historical figure of Iran, Dr Mohammad Mossadeq, which will take place tomorrow, Monday, at 0830 in this center.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 5 MARCH

Officials Executed After Trial

LD050846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] After 9 hours of deliberation, the Iran Islamic revolution court issued death sentences for seven people charged by the court.

A court spokesman announced that on 4 March the revolution court held a meeting during which indictments presented by the prosecutor were heard. Later, death sentences were issued against the accused and carried out at 0500. The accused were convicted of having taken part in the killing of innocent people.

The accused were: Retired Maj Gen Abdollah Khajehnuri, former head of the ordinary and appeals military court; Retired Lt Gen Fakhr Moddares, former head of military judiciary; Retired Brig Gen 'Ali Akbar Yazdgerdi, former military governor of Mashhad; Retired Maj Gen Ahmad Bidabadi, former military governor of Tabriz; Col Mansur Zamani, head of the political prison of Qasr and in charge of torturing prisoners; Salar Jaf, former Majlis deputy; and Jahangir Tarokh, known as Kahangiri, the famous SAVAK torturer.

Agha Jari Oil Production

LD050942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] The director of the National Iranian Oil Company in Agha Jari, in a telephone conversation with our correspondent in Agha Jari, said that shipment of oil to Kharg began 2 days ago. At present, 420,000 barrels a day are being produced in Agha Jari and [word indistinct] and shipped to Kharg Island. He added that as soon as instructions for increasing the shipment are issued "we should be able to produce a maximum of 1.1 million barrels of oil per day and ship them to the island."

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN INTERVIEWED BY U.S. JOURNALIST

JN021937 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Mar 79 JN

[Text of interview granted by Hafizollah Amin, Afghan deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to (Jeb Hanskin), U.S. writer and journalist, in Kabul on 2 March--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Mr Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, according to some reports thousands of Afghans have either been expelled from Iran or are going to be expelled. What harm will this have for the Afghan economy, what will be the potential difficulties caused by this expulsion and what measures have you taken to deal with this problem?

Answer: All Afghans are highly regarded and are viewed with respect in Afghan society and in Afghan families. Fortunately, Afghanistan has implemented a program of agrarian reform. This program has been applied with extraordinary speed. The land will be distributed among landless farmers and farmers who own small plots of land. The distribution has been free, without charge. They will soon build a productive power and this will require manpower that must be revolutionary. The young Afghans have contributed to the building of new Iran with a lofty humanitarian spirit. This fact is known to the toiling Iranians. We are deeply committed to finding jobs for our young men.

Question: It is possible that Afghanistan will face a shortage of wheat next winter? Have you asked the Soviet Union for wheat, and if so, what was Moscow's reaction to your request?

Answer: To meet the needs of our masses in case there is a drought, we are holding contacts not only with the Soviet Union but also with all friendly countries, and we expect positive responses from them. During the past 60 years, and especially since the Afghan revolution, the Soviet Union has been seriously considering Afghan problems such as that of wheat. The Soviet Union has always taken a positive attitude toward solving this problem.

Question: The United States has decided to reconsider its decision to offer aid to Afghanistan because of the assassination of its ambassador. What is your opinion of this issue? Can you explain the issue of the shooting of the ambassador and of his killers?

Answer: In connection with the killing of Ambassador Dubs, our position regarding our good intentions has been very clear and we have nothing to add. Facts and evidence have been provided to this end. I have always said that any actions by the United States concern the United States alone. However, on our part there is a great desire to strengthen and promote relations between the masses of Afghanistan and the United States. This issue will not affect our desire.

Question: You have always refused to remove the communist traits of your government. Can you say in what ways your government differs from the Soviet Government? Do these differences exist in your domestic or foreign policies? Do you intend to join the Warsaw Pact or CEMA?

Answer: We have repeatedly said that the revolution in Afghanistan under the leadership of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party, the party of the vanguard of the working class led by our great leader Nur Mohammad Taraki, is in agreement with the [words indistinct] of the ideology which is epoch-making for the working class. The party has founded the people's organization of workers in Afghanistan.

Concerning the domestic policies of both Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, we can clearly say that the great gaps between the stages of integration between the two countries must be bridged. This means that Afghanistan must abolish feudalism and move toward building a society which will be free of exploitation of man by man. The Soviet Union is building a society in which the exploitation of man by man is quickly disappearing. However, we can say that the peaceful policies of the two countries are similar because both countries desire such policies. We are not looking for membership in any military pact. We will look for economic blocs which will be commensurate with the interests of our toiling masses.

Question: Can you give us information on the [words indistinct] leaders who were appointed ambassadors to foreign countries by your government and subsequently dismissed? What is their position now? It is said that these persons have contacts in East Europe and are intending to end your rule. Is this true?

Answer: We are [words indistinct] abroad. We dismissed them. [Passage indistinct] the imperialist states which harbor the enemies of the workers regimes cannot be related to the socialist states. This comes from the imagination of those who hate the friendship between Afghanistan and the socialist countries.

Question: History teaches us that Afghanistan's policy [words indistinct] that are situated on the northwest and southeast. Will this policy continue?

Answer: I do not agree with your analysis. The former regime [words indistinct] was reactionary and allied with imperialism. The new popular regime will continue the policy of compulsory education. To preserve our sovereignty and independence, we severed [word indistinct] relations with imperialist and exploiting regimes and stood among the ranks of the socialist states. We are under no pressure from any quarter. We have friendly relations with our neighbors in the north and with the Soviet Union. We have successful friendship with both [words indistinct].

Question: Sir, may I ask you whether, during the changes and reforms in Afghanistan, you have met with popular resistance to the agrarian reforms? Have your reforms left any bad impressions? [words indistinct]

Answer: In our revolutionary actions to create an honorable life for man--actions such as the agrarian reforms [words indistinct] and the abolition of usury--we have not met with any difficulties except for technical problems. We have no fear in this regard.

Question: You said that you enjoy the support of 98 percent of your people. However, there are clashes in some parts of the country and on the borders. What do you say to that?

Answer: Yes, we say again that more than 98 percent of the masses are defending our revolution. If there had been no foreign interference, we would not have any problems regarding resentment and dissatisfaction. We have proof and documents which prove that some foreign quarters are plotting against our popular regime. We will destroy the plotters and their plots everywhere. This is no war against us in any part of our country. Security prevails throughout Afghanistan. Any action against the revolution is backed by foreign interference. There is proof of this. However, we find it useful not to reveal the sides and countries involved.

Question: Allow me to ask you what your country's actions are regarding the freedom movements in Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan? You support these freedom movements; can you maintain this support and your relations with Pakistan?

Answer: We have always said that our only differences with Pakistan are on the national issue of the masses of Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan. We hope that these differences will be solved through brotherly and cordial talks.

In accordance with the profound changes of the Afghan revolution, we support all freedom movements of the toiling masses throughout the world. This is in accordance with our proletarian and international spirit. I want to say that our enemies turn our relations with Pakistan into an issue so as to launch attacks against us and expound their treacherous propaganda against us.

Question: How do you view your relations with the United States and what do you expect from the U.S. Goverrment?

Answer: Again, I say that we want to strengthen the cordial relations with the masses of the U.S. people. We hope that these relations will be strengthened and expanded. However, this is up to the Government of the United States.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT ZIA RETURNS HOME FROM VISIT TO IRAQ

BK021742 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 2 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Talking to newsmen at the airport on his return [from Baghdad tonight], President Zia said his visit was a complete success. He said the visit would lead to wide-ranging cooperation between the two countries in a great number of fields. He said he had two rounds of discussions with the Iraqi president, Mr Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, and also cordial talks with the vice president of the Revolutionary Command Council, Mr Saddam Husayn. He said both sides have agreed to expand the existing friendly cooperation between the two countries. He said that besides the $30 million project assistance, the two countries have agreed to set up joint ventures in a number of fields. A ministerial-level economic commission is also to be set up.

The president said the Iraqi commerce minister will visit Dacca next month to sign a trade agreement between the two countries. Agreement has also been reached on the supply of crude oil from Iraq and [words indistinct]. He said that Bangladesh Biman will start air service to Baghdad.

President Zia said that as members of the Islamic group and of the nonalined movement, both countries are working in close cooperation in different international forums and this will further strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

He said the Iraqi president and the vice president of the Revolutionary Command Council have accepted his invitation to visit Bangladesh.